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КУРС ПЕРЕВОДА**

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Кафедра английской филологии

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ПЕРЕВОДА

*Методические указания
для студентов 4 курса специальности 031001.65 Филология
(базовой специализации – Зарубежная филология)*

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Методические указания содержат вопросы к семинарским занятиям по важнейшим разделам «Практического курса перевода» для пары языков «английский – русский», список основополагающих работ по каждой изучаемой теме и комплекс упражнений аналитического характера, а также задания, предназначенные для самоконтроля студентов и активизации навыков перевода, и ключи к ним.

Тренировочные упражнения, представленные в указаниях, могут быть дополнены или видоизменены преподавателем в зависимости от того, насколько быстро и качественно группа справляется с предлагаемым материалом.

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Методические рекомендации студенту при подготовке к практическому занятию

Проработку лекционного занятия рекомендуется проводить дважды – после прослушивания лекции и при подготовке к семинару по данной теме. Это позволит связать воедино полученные теоретические знания и практические навыки и составить цельную картину.

Сначала следует внимательно прочитать теоретический материал, на котором основывается семинар. Затем следует ознакомиться с текстом практических заданий семинара. После этого приступайте к выполнению первого задания. При необходимости вернитесь к теоретическим объяснениям, освещающим данные языковые явления и их перевод.

Прочитайте каждый предлагаемый к переводу фрагмент. Прочитав, постарайтесь понять смысл этого отрезка текста. Уясните себе все грамматические связи в данном фрагменте текста. Определите, какие лексические единицы требуют обращения к словарю. Запишите первый вариант перевода. Внимательно перечитайте первый вариант перевода и отредактируйте его. В переводе должны сохраниться все смысловые фрагменты исходного текста и причинно-следственные связи между ними. Перевод также должен отвечать требованиям нормы ПЯ и соответствовать принятому в данном функциональном стиле ПЯ образу выражения.

Обязательно обращайтесь внимание на формулировку каждого задания. Не ленитесь подчеркивать явления, на отработку которых нацелено данное задание.

Не ленитесь пользоваться бумажными словарями, в том числе, в первую очередь, отраслевыми. Обращайтесь к рекомендованным преподавателям переводческим Интернет-ресурсам.

Следует сообщать своему преподавателю обо всех затруднениях, возникающих у вас при самостоятельном изучении материала, не оставляйте ни один вопрос не понятым и не проработанным. Руководствуясь указаниями и объяснениями преподавателя, проработайте еще раз непонятый вами материал. Все предложения, в которых были обнаружены неточности перевода, перепишите начисто в исправленном виде. Проанализируйте свои ошибки и изучите тот оптимальный вариант перевода, который был выработан совместными усилиями участников семинара.

Постепенно собирайте свои переводческие копилки терминов и речевых клише. Они могут помочь при подготовке к последующим занятиям.

Раздел I. Перевод научно-технической литературы.

Семинар 1. Перевод научных терминов

Вопросы к семинарскому занятию

1. Особенности научных терминов. Терминообразование в современном английском языке. Основные приемы перевода научных терминов. Научные и технические сокращения.
2. Требование однозначности, предъявляемое к термину. Возможность многозначности терминов и сокращений.
3. Методика лексико-семантического анализа терминов.
4. Основные приемы перевода терминов-сложных слов и терминов-словосочетаний.

Обязательная литература

1. Коваленко А.Я. Общий курс научно-технического перевода. – Киев: Фирма ИНКОС, 2003. – С. 255-264.

Дополнительная литература

1. Климзо Б.Н. Ремесло технического переводчика.- М.: Р-Валент, 2003. – С. 46-60.
2. Бурак А.Л. Translating Culture: Перевод и межкультурная коммуникация. Этап 1; уровень слова. – М.: Р-Валент, 2002. – С.88-89.
3. Паршин А. Теория и практика перевода. Главы 6, 7 и 8. <http://teneta.rinet.ru/rus/pe/parshin-and-teoria-i-praktika-perevoda.htm>
4. Клименко А.В. Перевод. Ремесло перевода. (Особенности английского научно-технического и общественно-политического текста. Научно-техническая терминология) <http://1001.vdv.ru/books/t2.htm>

Практические задания

1. Переведите следующие однословные термины с английского языка на русский с использованием словаря. Сколько значений для каждого из слов вы нашли? Какие приемы перевода были использованы в словаре для этих единиц (калька, описательный перевод и т.п.)?

Tonetics	Fluidics
Mortlake	Horology
Biaxial	Sloop
Durometer	Phytome
Hoistman	Isotone

2. Пользуясь словарем сокращений, дайте расшифровку следующих сокращений. Обратите внимание на написание элементов сокращений (заглавные буквы и точки). Сколько значений для каждого из сокращений вы нашли?

B.C.	a.m.
pub.	p.m.
Vol.	c.
est.	et. Al.
rev.	N.B.
Jr.	e.g.
b.	etc.
d.	i.e.
grad.	vs
Hon.	pro et con
Inc.	A.D.
Ltd.	pop.

3. Дайте расшифровку следующих технических сокращений, пользуясь словарем технических сокращений.

AI	PWR
a.c.	CIPHONY
amp.	bifn
At. Wt.	POI
cal.	lb
d.c.	LPLDPE
fig.	B
hp	avg
mc	B&W
j	pu
rpm	cu

4. Дайте английское название каждой единицы и метрические соответствия.

Temperature

°F

°C

b.p.

0°C

$F \rightarrow C = (F - 32) / 9 * 5 = °C$

<i>Linear Measures</i>	<i>Measures of Weight</i>	<i>Measures of Volume</i>
in	dr.	pt
ft	oz.	qt
yd.	lb.	gal.
mi	st.	bsh
naut.mi.	qr.	barrel
mph	Hwt	
	t	

5. Переведите терминологическое гнездо. Обратите внимание на то, как левые определения уточняют и сужают значение более общего ядерного термина. Какие приемы перевода были использованы в словаре для этих единиц (калька, описательный перевод и т.п.)?

engineering

water engineering
water power engineering
water-supply engineering
solar engineering
solar energy engineering
solar power engineering
power engineering
power-plant engineering
electrical power engineering
heat power engineering
hydropower engineering

6. Переведите следующие сложные термины с английского языка на русский с использованием словаря. Сколько значений для каждого из них вы нашли? Какие приемы перевода были использованы в словаре для этих единиц (калька, описательный перевод и т.п.)?

Hydraulically operated mine prop	Complementary distribution
Free-electron theory of metals	Double-peak consonant
Flexible computer-controlled robotic system	Slurred sound
Grid connected photovoltaic system	Truth condition
Dog slips	Perlocutionary act
Hose air-jet filter	Dump-hopper
Liquid finger	Accelerating field
Associative bond	

7. Прочтите следующий текст по специальности и переведите выделенный отрывок на русский язык. Обратите внимание на перевод подчеркнутых терминов.

I DON'T CARE WHAT YOU MEANT: I HEARD WHAT YOU SAID

LEO HICKEY
UNIVERSITY OF SALFORD

PRAGMATIC AMBIGUITY

Grice's Cooperative Principle (see Grice 1975) is so well known that there is no need to reiterate it here. The aspect of its application which is directly relevant to this paper is that it provides an explanation of how a cooperative Hearer manages to understand what the Speaker means—in the sense of wanting to achieve—even when this is not directly related to what he says. The four maxims into which Grice divides his Cooperative Principle provide a framework within which indirect speech acts (like the use of a request for information on the literal level—"Can you pass the salt?")—which is easily and immediately understood as a request for action—passing the salt) are explained as not causing a communicative problem in ordinary, sincere, conversation. Yet, of course, indirect speech acts never totally lose their literal, or direct, meaning or force. Thus the question "Can you pass me the salt?" may realistically be treated as a literal request for information about the Hearer's salt-passing ability in a particular situation, evoking a straightforward answer like "Yes" or "Sure," at the same time as it functions as a request for action, stimulating both the act of passing the salt and a commentary on the act like "Here it is" or "There you are." "Sure, there you are," then, acknowledges both the direct and the indirect meaning of the utterance "Can you pass the salt?"

[Grice made at least three provisions for non-cooperative conversation; by this I mean that he does not claim that talk exchanges are always sincere and innocent. Firstly, he gives rather full treatment (1975: 49-50) to various ways in which a participant in an exchange may fail to fulfil the Cooperative Principle, simply by violating it, by opting out of it, by flouting one of its maxims or by choosing to respect one maxim which clashes with another. Secondly, he mentions quarrelling (1975: 48) as a type of exchange in which a Speaker may fail to be cooperative. Thirdly, he explains that "any one who cares about the goals that are central to conversation . . . must be expected to have an interest . . . in participating in talk exchanges that will be profitable . . ." (1975: 49), thus implying that others may not care about the goals of the conversation itself or may not have an interest in talk exchanges that will be "profitable," in the sense of mutually profitable.

From this brief outline of the Cooperative Principle it is clear that Grice envisaged situations in which a Speaker might not be interested in

cooperating with the Hearer and might take deliberate steps to be uncooperative. What I want to suggest here is that the Hearer is just as likely as the Speaker not to cooperate and that he too has means of violating the Cooperative Principle at his disposal.

Other authorities have treated a different type of pragmatic ambiguity, which can be seen as analogical with semantic or lexical ambiguity, in the sense that an utterance spoken by one person to another in a given situation may be capable of being interpreted as performing more than one single, univocal, act. In a particularly clear exposition of the pragmatic ambiguity, Haldur Óim (1977: 251-268) shows how a sentence like “The man is cutting a tree” (the non-standard English is irrelevant to the point being made) “which has one definite syntactic form and designates one definite objective fact . . . can be analyzed as a message in several different ways. What this means is that (the sentence) is pragmatically ambiguous . . . it cannot be given one definite pragmatic description” (1977: 254- 255). In other words, such a sentence may be telling the Hearer different things.

What is of specific interest to my purposes is that it is the Hearer, and not the Speaker, who is in the better position to decide what information is being conveyed. For example, the new information which is here being added to what the Hearer already knows may be either a) that what the man is cutting is the tree (and not something else), b) what the man is doing to the tree is that he is cutting it (and not climbing it), or c) that the person who is cutting the tree is the man (and not the woman), knowing as he does already that the man is cutting something, that he is doing something to a tree or that someone is cutting a tree, respectively.

We have seen, then, two types of pragmatic ambiguity: one deriving from indirect speech acts and the other from the distinction between what the Hearer already knows and what information is new to him. Once the possibility, and indeed the everyday “normality” of pragmatic ambiguity is established, it will be easy to see that it can be exploited by a Hearer for his own purposes. I suggest that Hearers often use such ambiguity to achieve objectives that may be hostile to the Speaker personally or may at the very least run counter to his intentions.]

8. Переведите текст с английского языка на русский, обращая внимание на перевод подчеркнутых терминов. Какие приемы перевода были использованы (калька, описательный перевод и т.п.)?

Hi-tech fraud

Both the US and the UK are experiencing a rise in ‘phishing’, pronounced ‘fishing’. Fraudsters send an e-mail message that seems to come from a bank (Citibank, Lloyds) or a company like E-bay or Amazon. The message looks genuine, and may direct you to a website which includes a corporate logo. You

are asked to send or confirm personal information, such as your bank account number or password. This information is then used for fraudulent activity, such as online gambling, or to siphon off money from your account. As many as 20 % of recipients are fooled by this scam.

This is another example of spamming. The nature of spam is changing from being just a nuisance to more serious financial scams. Many mails sell fake pharmaceuticals on the black market. Financial and pharmaceutical spam now make up an incredible 70 % of all spam.

IT managers estimate that over 90% of computers in organizations have been infected by some kind of spyware. Many employees unknowingly download spyware onto their machines. This software, which hides somewhere in your computer, collects information about you and what you do on the Internet – it may even record your credit card details if you shop on the Internet. On average every PC has 28 so-called spyware programs installed on it, according to one recent audit by a software firm.

Adware is a form of spyware which installs secret advertising software on your computer, such as annoying pop-up ads. There are government moves in various countries to make spam illegal. As the Internet becomes more and more an integral part of our lives so we have to give more time to protecting ourselves against cyber-crime.

9. Переведите инструкцию с русского языка на английский. Если у вас есть инструкция к стиральной машине на английском языке, сравните ваш перевод и соответствующую секцию инструкции.

Прежде чем пользоваться машиной, внимательно ознакомьтесь с настоящей инструкцией.

1. Храните упаковочный материал (целлофановые пакеты, куски полистирола и т.д.) в недоступном для детей месте, поскольку он представляет собой потенциальную опасность.
2. Проверьте машину на отсутствие повреждений, вызванных транспортировкой.
3. Пользуйтесь стиральной машиной только в домашних условиях.
4. Следите за тем, чтобы подключение машины к сетям электро- и водоснабжения осуществлял квалифицированный мастер при полном соблюдении указаний изготовителя (см. раздел Установка) и действующих местных норм по технике безопасности.
5. Снимите все скобы, используемые для блокировки машины во время транспортировки.

Выбор программы и вспомогательных функций

1. Поверните ручку программирования по часовой стрелке и установите на желаемую программу (см. прилагаемую таблицу программ).
2. Поверните ручку термостата в положение, соответствующее желаемой температуре стирки.
3. Поверните ручку переключателя центрифуги (если предусмотрена) и установите на желаемую скорость центрифуги.

Указания по установке

1. Подключение машины может осуществляться без использования сифона.
2. Для подключения машины к сети водоснабжения используйте кран с резьбой 3/4".
3. Давление в сети водоснабжения должно быть в пределах от 10 до 100 Н/см² (от 1 до 10 бар).
4. Установите фильтр, поставляемый в комплекте с машиной, между краном и входом питающего шланга.
5. Прикрепите ручную шланг питания к водопроводному крану. Откройте кран и проверьте систему на отсутствие утечек.

Рекомендуемые Интернет-ресурсы

- Словарь расшифровки английских сокращений
<http://www.acronymfinder.com>
- <http://www.lingvo.ru/> - словарь Abby Lingvo
- <http://www.sokr.ru/> - словарь сокращений русского языка (может помочь в расшифровке непонятных аббревиатур)
- <http://www.multitrans.ru/> - словари Мультитран (отраслевые и общие)
- http://www.ets.ru/pg/r/dict/re_plt.htm - Большой Русско-Англо-Русский политехнический словарь Polyglossum 3.5.2

Рекомендуемые словари

- Большой англо-русский политехнический словарь © «РУССО», 1997. 200 тыс. статей.
- Большой англо-русский политехнический словарь. В 2-х томах. /Сост. Адамчик М.В. – М.: Изд-во Харвест, 2004.
- Англо-русский словарь по лингвистике и семиотике. Около 9000 терминов. Изд-е 2-е, испр. И доп. / А.Н.Баранов, Д.О. Добровольский, М.Н. Михайлов, П.Б.Паршин, О.И.Романова; Под ред. А.Н. Баранова и Д.О.Добровольского. – М.: Азбуковник, 2001. – 640 с.
- Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. М.: Советская Энциклопедия, 1966. - 608 с.

Семинар 2. Роль контекста при переводе научных терминов

Вопросы к семинарскому занятию

1. Перевод новых научных терминов.
2. Способы установления значения многозначного термина в контексте.
3. Терминологическая синонимия. Перевод терминологических синонимов. Требование единообразия при переводе терминов.

Обязательная литература

1. Коваленко А.Я. Общий курс научно-технического перевода. Киев: Фирма ИНКОС, 2003. – С. 267-277.
2. Фёдоров А.В. Основы общей теории перевода (лингвистические проблемы): Для ин-тов и фак-тов иностр. Языков. Учеб. Пособие – СПб: Филологический факультет СПбГУ; М.: ООО Издательский Дом ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ТРИ, 2002. – С.297 – 309.

Дополнительная литература

1. Климзо Б.Н. Ремесло технического переводчика. М.: Р-Валент, 2003. – С.С.53-55:
2. Паршин А. Теория и практика перевода. Главы 7 и 8. <http://teneta.rinet.ru/rus/pe/parshin-and-teoria-i-praktika-perevoda.htm>
3. Клименко А.В. Перевод. Ремесло перевода. (Научно – техническая терминология. Особенности перевода научно-технического текста) <http://1001.vdv.ru/books/t/2.htm>

Практические задания

1. Установите значение выделенного неологизма в контексте. Переведите предлагаемые предложения на русский язык. Какие приемы перевода были использованы (калька, описательный перевод и т.п.)?
 - a) ‘Of all of the websites tracking the Katrina disaster, surely one of the most remarkable is Scipionus.com ... it has become a giant visual “wiki” page, attracting tens of thousands of visitors who are collaborating in creating a public document of astonishing detail.’
 - b) ‘Piles of “bootleg” water bottles have started to gather outside the gates of the All England Club in southwest London after security guards at Wimbledon thwarted an “ambush marketing” attempt by Colgate-Palmolive.’

'In 1996, Nike, the athletic shoe and apparel maker, was the most aggressive **ambush marketer** of the [Olympic] Games – leasing a parking garage near Centennial Park to promote its athletes and peddle its products ...'

c) '... researchers warn that **spim** is growing at about three times the rate of spam, as spammers adapt their toolkit to exploit a rapidly rising number of new instant messaging (IM) users.' (*New Scientist*, 26th March 2004)

'The trend of **spimming** – unsolicited messages sent through an instant messaging (IM) service rather than to inboxes – is becoming increasingly popular ...' (*ITWeb*, Johannesburg, 23rd August 2004)

'It is thought that "**spimmers**" have developed the idea because of the attention-grabbing nature of IM, and the increasingly effective spam filters that specialist companies have developed.' (*BBC News*, 22nd August 2004)

First there was *spam*, unwanted e-mail, and just as technology had developed more widespread strategies for dealing with it, a new fly in the ointment of cyberspace has begun to emerge, coined **spim**. **Spim** is similar in design to *spam*, but instead of working through e-mail inboxes, it attacks users through instant messaging (IM) services.

d) 'For bosses, **cyberslacking** is becoming a pervasive and perplexing problem in the new wired workplace ...' (*Newsweek*, 29th November 1999)

'With the virtual world becoming a reality in every office and a large number of workers having constant access to the Net, **cyberloafing**, if one may call it that, is no more an aberration, but a problem ...' (*The Tribune*, 3rd December 2001)

'**Cyberslackers** are costing Britain's small businesses almost £1.5bn per year ... A survey has found that many workers at small and medium businesses are wasting time with e-mail messages and websites that have nothing to do with their jobs.' (*BBC News*, 1st November 2002)

e) "We arrested a 21-year-old man on suspicion of **phishing**, a scam where someone sends out emails purporting to come from a bank, on this occasion Smile," said an NHTCU* spokeswoman..." (*Press Association*, 29th April 2004)

* *The National Hi Tech Crime Unit*

"**Phishers** send emails which purport to be official notices from banks or retailers saying that an account needs to be updated or informing about a new product on sale..." (*The Guardian*, 30th April 2004)

"...check your bank's website for more information on Internet security. If you think you have been **phished**, contact your bank immediately." (*Straits Times, Singapore*, 29th May 2004)

"Every internet user in Britain must have received a **phish** by now. (*The Guardian*, 3rd June 2004)

f) 'Karaoke's offspring, **Movieoke**, hits NYC ... Frustrated thespians can act along with their favourite films.'

(Reuters News, 12th February 2004)

'The opportunity to mouth "You talkin' to me?" from *Taxi Driver* and "Go ahead, punk, make my day" from *Dirty Harry* has long been irresistible. The surprise is that **movieoke**, a twist on the karaoke sing-along craze, has only just arrived.' (Times Online, 1st February 2004)

g) 'There are few pleasures on TV to equal *QI* (BBC2), in which Stephen Fry pours erudition liberally over insubordinate comics like honey on waffles. It is pure **tnesis** which, he explained, was the splitting of a word to include another, as in *abso-blooming-lutely* wonderful.'

h) 'Although not a new phenomenon, **sonic branding** is becoming an increasingly strong vehicle for conveying a memorable message to targeted consumers ... From non-lyrical sound bites to catchy snippets of tunes, these **sonic brands** take advantage of one of the brain's most powerful memory senses – sound.' (Brandchannel.com, 22nd October 2001)

2. Дайте определения следующих терминов на русском языке, используя Интернет- словари и поисковые системы, и предложите свой вариант перевода. Объясните выбор способа перевода.

changeover

moving platform posturography

Orthotrac pneumatic vest

post-static dyskinesia

hypnagogic startle

flavonols

blood type diet

lung diffusion test

plagiarhythm

infraumbilical incision

xenotransplantation

afforestation

inhalational anthrax

intradiscal electrothermal (IDET) annuloplasty

amplifier

3. Переведите следующий текст, обращая внимание на варианты перевода подчеркнутых терминов. Отредактируйте свой перевод, соблюдая требования единообразия перевода.

The Automotives Parts and After Market

1. Total Market: Market Value

The market for automotives parts and aftermarket products and services grew by 80% between 1994 and 1999, with annual growth rates having continued to rise up to 1999. The reason for the slowdown in sales in 1999, is partly due to the slowdown in the automotives market in general in that year. This can be attributed to the pending entry of China into the World Trade Organisation (WTO), which should mean reductions in car prices. Many consumers in China are therefore understandably waiting until WTO membership goes through, and prices are pushed down.

However, a price cutting war has been going on in the family car sector of the automotives market, and this has kept the market moving along. Continued price cutting has brought many more consumers into the potential consumer bracket, and the growth in the number of bank loans that have become available has meant that financing a car purchase has become easier.

As more consumers buy new cars, and the cars on the road become increasingly younger, so the need for maintenance of failing older cars is reduced. However, this has not hit the aftermarket, as consumers are still spending on maintaining their newer cars. The fact that minor road accidents have proliferated due to increased road congestion, and that few have off street parking for their vehicles, has meant that many owners have to deal with frequent minor repairs, which keeps the car maintenance sector busy.

2. Total Market: Market in Context

The aftermarket has continued to grow more rapidly than the automotives market itself, largely due to consumers being more aware of the need to maintain their cars. Also, as more people own cars, so a car culture has started to develop, and people are increasingly interested in improving the look and inner environment of their cars.

The aftermarket has grown to represent over 5% of the value of the automotives market, but average spending per car is tending to fall. A major reason for this is that there are more new cars as a proportion of total cars on the road in China. These newer cars tend to need less large-scale maintenance work, and so average spending per car has declined.

However, as the automobile population gets older, as inevitably the consumer demand for new cars slows down, so the need to increased maintenance will rise, and the long-term prospects for the aftermarket are strong.

3. Total Market: Market Value by Sector

The aftermarket is highly diverse, but contains three key sectors – parts, tyres and maintenance products and services. Within these, four key subsectors are of particular note.

Not only is China the world's third-largest producer of lubricants after the US and Russia, but it is also the third-largest consumer of lubricants. During 2000, it is estimated by industry experts that China will consume some 3.6 million tons of lubricants. Out of this total volume, consumption of foreign brands is expected to reach between 0.8 million and 1 million tons. Of the total lubricants market, auto lubricants are estimated to represent over 50% of the sector, with demand for auto lubricants increasing at an average of 3% per annum, much higher than the global average growth rate of 1%.

Tyres are also a significant sector of the market. It is estimated that consumers in China will consume some 80.8 million tyres during 2000. Of this, the auto maintenance service sector will use an estimated 30.6 million tyres, the rest being used within the automotives industry itself. Of this 30.6 million, the maintenance service sector will use 6 million sedan tires, 3.5 million heavy truck tyres, 12.3 million medium-size truck and bus tyres and 8.8 million tyres for mini-trucks and buses.

Electronic parts are a significant part of the aftermarket as Chinese consumers upgrade the facilities in their cars. Consumers are upgrading their stereo systems, adding TVs and air conditioners.

There is also rising demand for non-cosmetic systems such as high-performance non-contact ignitions, central locking systems and engine electronics.

With the rise in private car ownership, the need for maintenance services has grown rapidly. China now has some 250,000 auto servicing companies, whose combined annual turnover is over RMB 15 billion. China's need for car repairs is creating demand that is increasing by between 2.5 and 3 million parts annually. In 2000, the demand for car repairs will reach between 20 and 25 million parts.

Table 3.3 AUTO PARTS AND AFTERMARKET VALUE 1994-1999

<i>RMB million</i>	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Mechanical parts</i>						
- <u>Engine and drive</u>	1,448	1,622	2,177	2,744	3,287	3,842
- <u>Exhaust and emission</u>	457	510	690	862	1,060	1,250
- <u>Filters</u>	379	426	573	721	903	1,085
- <u>Brakes and assemblies</u>	293	334	457	580	704	836
- Other	612	669	889	1,103	1,283	1,474
Total	3,189	3,553	4,778	6,010	7,245	8,487
<i>Electrical parts</i>						
- <u>Batteries</u>	448	493	665	829	977	1,126
- <u>Ignition systems</u>	448	493	665	829	977	1,126
- <u>Lighting</u>	181	201	274	340	431	522
- Other	250	268	357	439	555	662
Total	1,336	1,463	1,953	2,446	2,939	3,436
<i>Electronic parts</i>						
- <u>Controls and dials</u>	414	468	715	970	1,292	1,598
- <u>In-car entertainment</u>	500	552	823	1,086	1,267	1,466
- <u>Security systems</u>	26	25	42	58	91	124
Total	931	1,045	1,579	2,114	2,650	3,188
Total parts	5,456	6,061	8,310	10,570	12,834	15,111
<u>Tyres</u>	6,706	7,984	8,626	9,898	12,180	12,937
Maintenance products & services	12,068	12,540	13,296	13,927	14,490	15,318
TOTAL	24,230	26,585	30,232	34,395	39,504	43,366

Source: Access Asia from national statistics

4. Переведите текст, обращая внимание на перевод синонимов.

First of all there are cases when the same idea or the same content is found to be expressed by different metalinguistic means due to discrepancy (lack of agreement) between metadialects and individual frames of reference. For example, what Smirnitky calls 'full, lexical verbs' as distinct from 'auxiliary verbs' is denoted by Palmer as 'principle, specific verbs' which are opposed to 'conjugating verbs or conjugators'. 'Interrogative pronouns' are referred to in

Crystal's dictionary as 'wh-pronouns'. Quirk's name for 'disaffixation' (the process by which the shorter word is created by deletion of a supposed affix) is 'backformation'. What in Russian is denoted by the term 'polyfunctionality' is referred to in English by a number of names depending on the particular author's frame of reference: 'partial conversion' (Crystal, Adams), 'functional shift' (Quirk), 'syntactic derivation' (Kurylowicz).

In these cases translation presents a complicated problem: it goes beyond the limits of mere linguistic translation. Otherwise stated, it can no longer be regarded just as an exercise in meaning equivalence across the two lexical systems, the vocabularies of the two national languages. The third dimension is bound to be introduced, i.e. the tradition in the study of the subject, the metadialects which do not only reflect the peculiarities of the given national expression, but also mirror the development of theoretical thought, the process of accumulation of knowledge.

Quite often the difficulty consists not in merely choosing a term but in what can be described as differences in the various approaches and theories. Not infrequently there is discrepancy in the naming of the most general concepts themselves. Thus, for instance, pairs such as:

Parts of speech	form classes
Categorematic	open classes
Syncategorematic	closed classes
Morphology	accidence
Lexical morpheme	bound morpheme
Word	lexical item
The opposition of categorical forms	morphological contrasts

do not only reveal differences of metalinguistic nature but also show important divergences in the methodology and the general orientation.

Рекомендуемые Интернет-ресурсы

- Словарь расшифровки английских сокращений
<http://www.acronymfinder.com>
- <http://www.lingvo.ru/> - словарь Abby Lingvo
- <http://www.multitrans.ru/> - словари Мультитран (отраслевые и общие)
- http://www.ets.ru/pg/r/dict/re_plt.htm - Большой Русско-Англо-Русский политехнический словарь Polyglossum 3.5.2
- <http://www.macmillandictionary.com/resource/new.htm> - словарь новых слов английского языка
- http://www.auditorium.ru/aud/p/index.php?a=presdir&c=getForm&r=res_Desc&id_res=2767 - Рябцева Н.К. Научная речь на английском языке = English for scientific purposes: Руководство по научному изложению. Словарь оборотов и сочетаемости общенаучной лексики: Новый словарь-справочник активного типа / РАН. Ин-т языкознания. - М.: Флинта: Наука, 1999. - 598 с.

Рекомендуемые словари

- Большой англо-русский политехнический словарь © «РУССО», 1997. 200 тыс. статей.
- Большой англо-русский политехнический словарь. В 2-х томах. /Сост. Адамчик М.В. М.: Изд-во Харвест, 2004.
- Англо-русский словарь по лингвистике и семиотике. Около 9000 терминов. Изд-е 2-е, испр. и доп. / А.Н.Баранов, Д.О. Добровольский, М.Н. Михайлов, П.Б.Паршин, О.И.Романова; Под ред. А.Н.Баранова и Д.О.Добровольского. – М.: Азбуковник, 2001. – 640 с.
- Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. М.: Советская Энциклопедия, 1966. - 608 с.
- Трофимова З.С. Словарь новых слов и значений в английском языке. М.: “Павлин”, 1993. - 304 с.

Семинар 3. Грамматические особенности научных текстов

Вопросы к семинарскому занятию

1. Грамматические особенности англоязычных научных текстов. Приемы перевода этих конструкций на русский язык.
2. Стандарты грамматического оформления научных текстов в ПЯ. Текстовые клише научно-технических текстов в английском и русском языках.
3. Перевод патентов.

Обязательная литература

1. Коваленко А.Я. Общий курс научно-технического перевода. Киев: Фирма ИНКОС, 2003. - С. 241-255.
2. Фёдоров А.В. Основы общей теории перевода (лингвистические проблемы): Для ин-тов и фак-тов иностр. языков. Учеб. пособие – СПб: Филологический факультет СПбГУ; М.: ООО Издательский Дом ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ТРИ, 2002. – С.297 – 309.

Дополнительная литература

1. Климзо Б.Н. Ремесло технического переводчика. М.: Р-Валент, 2003. - С.85-97, 119-157.
2. Паршин А. Теория и практика перевода. Главы 6 и 8. <http://teneta.rinet.ru/rus/pe/parshin-and-teoria-i-praktika-perevoda.htm>

Практические задания

1. Прочтите следующие предложения, найдите и назовите грамматические конструкции, характерные для научного текста. Переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на передачу грамматических структур. Назовите использованный вами прием перевода.

1. The voltage may have been too high, the insulation being broken down.
2. Some problems could not have been settled a long time ago for the lack of a unifying theory for these phenomena.
3. Maxwell found the speed of propagation of electromagnetic waves to be equal to the ratio of electromagnetic to the electrostatic of charge.
4. The electron appears to have a dual personality, at times being best thought of as a particle, and in other experiments seeming to require wave properties for a satisfactory explanation of the phenomena.
5. Being heated magnetized steel loses its magnetism.
6. The cyclotron may be regarded as a modification of the linear accelerator, the particles being transferred from one to the other at the proper instants by the action of a magnetic field.
7. The chain reaction releases great quantities of γ -radiation and neutrons, which must be prevented from escaping into the atmosphere.
8. Included in this section is a description of a typical airborne liquid oxygen system.
9. The theory of atomic structure developed by Bohr has the electrons distributed around the nucleus in shells (orbits).
10. The concentrations of substances in waste discharges as specified in the Guidelines are known to be achievable using proven and practicable waste treatment technology. Based on current knowledge and experience, waste discharged at these concentrations and in the specific manner is not expected to cause significant adverse environmental effects.
11. As a general rule, commingling of waste should not be carried out as a means of dilution in order to meet specified discharged concentrations. Where there are justifiable technological, engineering or environmental reasons for commingling, these may be considered.
12. The disease is endemic in most countries and has a striking predilection for young people between the ages of 15 and 20 years.
13. The thymus also regulates immune function by secretion of multiple soluble hormones.

2. Подчеркните и назовите сложные грамматические конструкции в следующем тексте. Переведите текст, используя их соответствия в русском языке.

Structuralism and Poststructuralism

Like the "New Criticism," "Structuralism" sought to bring to literary studies a set of objective criteria for analysis and a new intellectual rigor. "Structuralism" can be viewed as an extension of "Formalism" in that both "Structuralism" and "Formalism" devoted their attention to matters of literary form (i.e. structure) rather than social or historical content; and that both bodies of thought were intended to put the study of literature on a scientific, objective basis. "Structuralism" relied initially on the ideas of the Swiss linguist, Ferdinand de Saussure. Like Plato, Saussure regarded the signifier (words, marks, symbols) as arbitrary and unrelated to the concept, the signified, to which it referred. Within the way a particular society uses language and signs, meaning was constituted by a system of "differences" between units of the language. Particular meanings were of less interest than the underlying structures of signification that made meaning itself possible, often expressed as an emphasis on "langue" rather than "parole." "Structuralism" was to be a metalanguage, a language about languages, used to decode actual languages, or systems of signification. The work of the "Formalist" Roman Jakobson contributed to "Structuralist" thought, and the more prominent Structuralists included Claude Levi-Strauss in anthropology, Tzvetan Todorov, A.J. Greimas, Gerard Genette, and Barthes.

The philosopher Roland Barthes proved to be a key figure on the divide between "Structuralism" and "Poststructuralism." "Poststructuralism" is less unified as a theoretical movement than its precursor; indeed, the work of its advocates known by the term "Deconstruction" calls into question the possibility of the coherence of discourse, or the capacity for language to communicate. "Deconstruction," Semiotic theory (a study of signs with close connections to "Structuralism," "Reader response theory" in America ("Reception theory" in Europe), and "Gender theory" informed by the psychoanalysts Jacques Lacan and Julia Kristeva are areas of inquiry that can be located under the banner of "Poststructuralism." If signifier and signified are both cultural concepts, as they are in "Poststructuralism," reference to an empirically certifiable reality is no longer guaranteed by language. "Deconstruction" argues that this loss of reference causes an endless deferral of meaning, a system of differences between units of language that has no resting place or final signifier that would enable the other signifiers to hold their meaning. The most important theorist of "Deconstruction," Jacques Derrida, has asserted, "There is no getting outside text," indicating a kind of free play of signification in which no fixed, stable meaning is possible. "Poststructuralism" in America was originally identified with a group of Yale academics, the Yale School of "Deconstruction:" J. Hillis Miller, Geoffrey Hartmann, and Paul de Man. Other tendencies in the moment

after "Deconstruction" that share some of the intellectual tendencies of "Poststructuralism" would include the "Reader response" theories of Stanley Fish, Jane Tompkins, and Wolfgang Iser.

Lacanian psychoanalysis, an updating of the work of Sigmund Freud, extends "Poststructuralism" to the human subject with further consequences for literary theory. According to Lacan, the fixed, stable self is a Romantic fiction; like the text in "Deconstruction," the self is a decentered mass of traces left by our encounter with signs, visual symbols, language, etc. For Lacan, the self is constituted by language, a language that is never one's own, always another's, always already in use. Barthes applies these currents of thought in his famous declaration of the "death" of the Author: "writing is the destruction of every voice, of every point of origin" while also applying a similar "Poststructuralist" view to the Reader: "the reader is without history, biography, psychology; he is simply that *someone* who holds together in a single field all the traces by which the written text is constituted."

Michel Foucault is another philosopher, like Barthes, whose ideas inform much of poststructuralist literary theory. Foucault played a critical role in the development of the postmodern perspective that knowledge is constructed in concrete historical situations in the form of discourse; knowledge is not communicated by discourse but is discourse itself, can only be encountered textually. Following Nietzsche, Foucault performs what he calls "genealogies," attempts at deconstructing the unacknowledged operation of power and knowledge to reveal the ideologies that make domination of one group by another seem "natural." Foucauldian investigations of discourse and power were to provide much of the intellectual impetus for a new way of looking at history and doing textual studies that came to be known as the "New Historicism."

from <http://www.utm.edu/research/iep/l/literary.htm#H5>

3. Подчеркните сложные грамматические конструкции в тексте патента. Прокомментируйте синтаксические особенности патента. Переведите текст.

United States Patent Office

3,015,500

Patented Jan. 2, 1962

3,015,500

DRILL STRING JOINT

**Paul B. Barnett, Glendora, Calif., assignor to Dresser Industries, Inc.,
Dallas, Tex., a corporation of Delaware**

Continuation of application Ser. No. 550,932, Dec. 5, 1955. This application
Jan. 8, 1959, Ser. No. 785,755

4 Claims. (Cl. 285-47)

The present invention relates to drill strings such as are employed in drilling oil and gas wells, and more specifically relates to a safety joint for connecting together two lengths or sections of drill tubing. It is common practice in drilling oil or gas wells to employ a drill string comprising interconnected lengths of drill pipe or tubing, the junctures of which are formed of box and pin ends having interfitting and complementally threaded tapered portions adapted to be turned together to form a rigid, fluid-tight coupling or joint. The hollow interiors of several lengths of tubing form a passageway for the downward flow of drilling fluid to the bit supported at the lower end of the drill string, from which point the drilling fluid returns to the top of the borehole through the annular space encircling the drill string.

This application is a continuation of the copending application of Paul B. Barnett, Serial No. 550,932, filed December 5, 1955, now abandoned.

Under certain conditions it is desired to produce electrical logs of the earth's strata or formations as the drilling proceeds, and for this purpose one or more of the lower drill collar sections of tubing may be insulated from the remainder of the drill string and/or the drill bit. Insulation is effected by covering the interior and exterior of a portion of one or more of the drill collar sections with an insulating medium such as a rubber coating, and by providing an insulating medium in one or both of the joints contained in the insulated length of the drill string. Due to the extremely adverse environmental conditions under which the lower end of the drill string operates in drilling, considerable difficulty has been experienced with such insulated joints, the joints becoming loosened or failing completely, thus resulting in occasional expensive fishing operations. Further it sometimes occurs that a drill bit will become stuck or hung up for a short period of time, during which the drill string winds up as a torsion string and builds up sufficient torque to free the drill bit, following which the drill bit and lower portion of the drill string are rotated at an unusual high rate of speed which may cause the drill bit to spin off the lower end of the drill string. This, too, necessitates a fishing job which involves a complete round trip with the drill string.

The present invention provides means for overcoming the mentioned difficulties experienced with conventional drill string joints, whether of the insulated or non-insulated type. The invention provides means whereby when a joint becomes loosened or fails, the two tubing sections forming the faulty joint remain mechanically connected by an auxiliary means which permits withdrawal of the lower section of tubing along with the upper section and eliminates the expensive fishing job. The present invention is particularly adaptable to plain tapered joints and to pin-connected joints, but is also suitable for conventional box and pin threaded joints, as will become evident from a consideration of the following specification. To illustrate the principles of the invention, it is herein illustrated and disclosed in connection with a conventional threaded box and pin joint and a plain tapered insulated joint. It will be understood, however, that the invention is applicable to other suitable types of drill string element joints.

Referring now to the drawing forming a part of this specification.

FIGURE 1 is a view in elevation of a drill string tubing joint of modified box and pin type, with means according to the present invention applied thereto, and with portions broken away and parts shown in section;

FIGURE 2 is a view in elevation of a plain taper drill string tubing joint of the insulated type, with means according to the present invention applied thereto, portions having been parts being shown in section; and

FIGURE 2A is a view of a portion of FIGURE 2 enlarged, better to illustrate the arrangement of various parts thereof.

Referring now to FIGURE 1, there are shown upper and lower elements or sections 12 and 14, respectively, of conventional drill string joined in a conventional box and pin type joint. The upper section 12 has a lower threaded tapered portion 16 which has been stabbed into and turned into tight joining relation with the upper internally threaded portion 18 of section 14. While the joint thus far described may be illustrated, that existing between adjacent interconnected sections of drill string tubing, it will be understood that the joint may as well be that existing between a section of tubing and a drill collar, or that existing between a section of drill tubing or drill collar and a drill bit, or other drill string elements, such joints being of similar form and construction, as is well understood in the art. Due to the extreme degree of shock and vibration incident to contact and relative motion of the drill bit and drill string with respect to the earth formation, and/or the high torsional stresses to which drill string is subjected; any of the joints may become loosened or otherwise fail in service. When the two elements of drill string forming the joint thus separate or fail in service, further drilling with the rig cannot be accomplished until the defective elements have been replaced. The upper portion of the disjointed drill string is removed, and the lower portion is then fished out by special apparatus, as is well understood in the art.

drill string joint – замок бурильной колонны

fishing – вылавливание

4. Прочтите следующий текст. Обратите внимание на современный формат патентов и сравните его с текстом предыдущего задания. Изложите основное содержание текста по-русски.

How to read a patent specification

by Vivien Irish

Engineering Management Journal April 2000

Front page

Since about the late 1970s a modern patent's front page has acted as a kind of title page and table of contents to a patent specification, making it a useful page to photocopy or view as a summary of the whole. The different countries

and systems are not completely consistent with each other, but there does tend to be a close resemblance. The advantage of this is that when looking at an unfamiliar country's documents, or at those in a foreign language, there is some guidance on where to find the information and how to interpret it.

To some extent this is because of similar layouts, but it is also due to the heavy use of codes to indicate either different bibliographical elements (INID codes, usually in brackets or in circles) or the different countries or systems mentioned (country codes). The exact usage of INID codes does vary, and the codes will not always be in the same order as given below, or in numerical order.

Most patent specifications will have:

- document identification, number (INID code 11) and document code (INID code 13).
- domestic filing data (INID codes 21-26). Number, date.
- priority data, i.e. the original country filing details (INID codes 30 or 31-33). Country code of home country, date of filing, filing number.
- technical and classification data (INID codes 51-58), IPC (code 51), with the number of the edition used often given, any domestic classification used (code 52), title (code 54), search report (code 56; this is often at the back of the specification), abstract written by the applicant (code 57; sometimes not given, and usually absent from the equivalent granted specification).
- identification of the parties. Applicant (INID code 71), inventor (code 72), patent agent (code 74). Address information, perhaps in abbreviated form, is usually given for the applicant and sometimes for the inventor, depending on the country or system.
- designated countries. This usually applies to European Patent Convention or Patent Cooperation Treaty specifications. Country codes for the countries where protection is requested (INID code 81 or 84).
- Drawing. A representative drawing is often given on the published application. It is often absent from the equivalent granted specification.

Older patents normally go straight in to the description after a few details.

An example of a front page of a British patent application is given below (see Page 22):

Preliminary and prior art discussion

The body of many patent specifications begins with a discussion of the 'state of the art' in the technological area prior to the invention including mention of any earlier attempts to solve the problem which the invention addresses. Any prior relevant patents (or other literature) known to the inventor are cited. The invention is described in general terms and the uses and advantages are given. American patents are particularly likely to be good for such information.

(12) **UK Patent Application** (19) **GB** (11) **2 324 021** (13) **A**
(43) Date of a Publication 14.10.1998

(21) Application No 9806447.0

(22) Date of Filing 25.03.1998

(30) Priority Data
(31) 08950723 (32) 15.10.1997 (33) US

(71) Applicant(s)
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(51) INT CL⁶
A23G 3/00 9/00

(52) UK (Edition P)
A2B BAAA B379 B391 B393

(56) Documents Cited
GB 1362764 A US 5676988 A US 5302403 A

(58) Field of Search
UK CL (Edition P) A2B BAAA BAAX
INT CL⁶ A23G 3/00 9/00

(54) Abstract Title
Novelty Confectionery

(57) A confectionery product comprises a handle/container 2 for supporting a confection 1 and for containing a prize, which can be obtained only after the confection is fully consumed. The handle/container is locked closed by the confection and is hinged together to enclose the prize and to permit opening without destruction of the handle/container which may thus be reused.

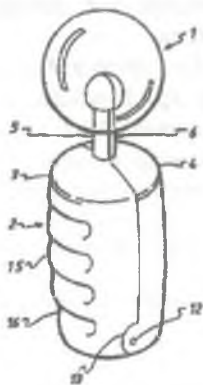


FIG. 1

GB 2 324 021 A

At least one drawing originally filed was informal and the reproduced here is taken from a later failed formal copy.

Description

The description of the invention must describe in enough detail the invention so that someone who is skilled in the same art can reconstruct the invention from the description and the drawings alone. Failure to do so can mean refusal of the patent by the Patent Office, or revocation after a court action.

In practice the patent specification sometimes cannot provide enough data or detail. Examples are those where floppy discs (held at the Patent Office) provide extra material, or where deposits of microorganisms under the Budapest Treaty are kept at recognized sites as indicated on the front page. DNA specifications are increasingly likely to be very long and the actual gene sequences are sometimes being kept as files separate from the actual specification.

Biotechnological or chemical specifications normally give examples of the best practice of the invention.

The description is likely to cover more ground and to be more detailed than the claims as they describe examples or best modes of practice as well as the totality of what is claimed. All of it reveals to the world technology which becomes automatically part of the prior art, and can be cited against applications made at a later date than the application's priority date.

Where relevant the description will refer to the "figures" or drawings with numbers corresponding to numbers on the drawings.

The United States is particularly demanding in wanting precise details in the description, while Japan and Germany are less stringent in their requirements. Britain and the European Patent Office are in between.

Claims

The claims are the monopoly requested (if the document is an application) or allowed by the Patent Office (if a grant). They are absolutely crucial to the invention's success, since if they are badly drafted then even a truly new patent will fail because the claims do not cover all the new aspects, or will do so in a poorly expressed way.

The claims are normally numbered, with no. 1 the broadest claim and later, "dependent" claims referring back to earlier claims. A quick way to detect if a

granted patent is different from the application is to compare the number of claims. If there are fewer in the second document then there has plainly been revision. If the number is the same then there may still have been revision so this principle should be used with caution.

Drawings

The drawings illustrate how the invention works. There are as many as are required. Each drawing or figure has a number to identify it and numbers on the different parts or features of the drawing so that the description can refer to it. If you are familiar with a branch of industry, a drawing in a foreign-language specification may be sufficient to understand the main points in an invention.

Structural formulae in chemistry are normally included within the description.

Search report

The search report is provided by the Patent Office as a list of patents, books, journal articles, conference proceedings and so on which have some relationship to the invention in question. They are of great interest but are often neglected by those searching for information.

They are vital as they are needed for the Patent Office to decide whether or not to grant a patent, and if claims should be removed or rewritten to allow for relevant prior art. They are also useful for rivals to decide if the applicant is likely to succeed in the application, or anyone who is simply wondering if a published application is truly new.

Search reports have been published by the United States since 1947; Germany, 1957; France, 1968; Britain, the European Patent Convention and the Patent Cooperation Treaty, 1978.

The search report normally appears only, or in its fullest detail, in the published application. Britain, the Patent Cooperation Treaty and the European Patent Convention are examples, with the reports on the final pages. The United States publishes its report on the front page of its grants (at INID code 56). Other countries only publish search reports at the second stage of publication, as with Germany and Japan on the front page, or France on its second page (sometimes on the last page). Esp@cenet indicates separate search report pages as "S.R."

The European Patent Convention often does not manage to publish the search report together with the patent application. The Patent Cooperation Treaty specifications usually do have search reports as they are given priority when doing searches. These two systems use the following codes:

- A1, specification published together with a search report
- A2, specification published without a search report
- A3, search report later published (with a front page) for an A2
- A4 is a search report by the European Patent Office to add to a search report already done by the Patent Cooperation Treaty. Formerly they were not published but some are now appearing on the Esp@cenet site

The level of detail, and the cited documents, are likely to vary for the same invention so if the search reports are thought to be useful then the other members of the patent family should be looked for. British, Patent Cooperation Treaty and European Patent Office reports give information for each citation as follows:

- category. This indicates the level of relevance of the cited document to the application in question. Broadly speaking, X means not new and Y means obvious improvement: both can potentially stop or reduce the monopoly granted. A means background only and will not impede the application.
- citation of document. Normally country, document code, specification number and inventor, sometimes followed by an indication of exactly where the relevant part of the specification is. The use of "&" means that an equivalent specification number follows, usually for say a Japanese or Russian patent.
- relevance to claim. The claims in the application in question affected by the citation.

German and Japanese search reports are published on their second stage (C and B respectively) specifications and are less detailed. American search reports are also only published at the B, grant stage (which is new from March 2001) and do not explain the exact relevance of a citation but do cite many journal articles and catalogues. They are also useful as patents of interest can be looked up to see if later patents cited them. This can best be done at the official USPTO database.

Granted patents

In many countries the patent specification is republished when granted. The format is often similar to that described above, although in many system such as

the British and the European Patent Convention the front page lacks any abstract or drawing. The important difference is that the grant defines the scope of the monopoly given by the patent. This is the legal document used in court cases.

Document codes

Document codes are present on most modern patent specifications, generally at the top of the front page, to indicate the level of publication.

There are variations, but generally A means first stage of publication, and B granted patent.

If a number follows the letter this generally means a different document within that stage. For example, both the Patent Cooperation Treaty and the European Patent Office use A1 to signify an application published with a search report while an A2 means that it was published without a search report and an A3 is a separately published search report. In some systems the number indicates the number of stages of publication. For example, a German C1 means stage C (grant), published first time ever, while a C2 is a stage C (grant) being published for the second time following an initial A1.

WIPO's *World directory of sources of patent information* has, at the back, a list of document codes used by many countries with explanations. Copies are held at both patent desks within the British Library.

www.bl.uk/collections/patents

Рекомендуемые Интернет-ресурсы

- Словарь расшифровки английских сокращений
<http://www.acronymfinder.com>
- <http://www.lingvo.ru/> - словарь Abby Lingvo
- <http://www.multitrans.ru/> - словари Мультитран (отраслевые и общие)
- http://www.ets.ru/pg/r/dict/re_plt.htm - Большой Русско-Англо-Русский политехнический словарь Polyglossum 3.5.2
- www.bl.uk/collections/patents - Patents, Trademarks & Designs

Рекомендуемые словари

- Большой англо-русский политехнический словарь © «РУССО», 1997. 200 тыс. статей.
- Большой англо-русский политехнический словарь. В 2-х томах. /Сост. Адамчик М.В. М.: Изд-во Харвест, 2004.

Семинар 4. Аннотирование и реферирование научно-технических и научно-популярных текстов

Вопросы к семинарскому занятию

1. Виды аннотаций.
2. Виды рефератов.
3. Клише, используемые при аннотировании и реферировании.

Обязательная литература

1. Н.В. Ильичёва, А.В. Горелова и Н.Ю. Бочкарева "Аннотирование и реферирование" Учеб. пособие / Отв. редактор С.С.Юлаева. Самара: Изд-во Самарский университет, 2002. - С. 5–22, 36-45.

Дополнительная литература

1. Борикова Л.В., Виноградова Н.А. Пишем реферат, доклад, выпускную квалификационную работу. М.: Академия, 2000.
2. Вейзе А.А. Чтение, аннотирование и реферирование иностранного текста. М.: Высшая школа, 1985.
3. Михельсон Т.Н., Успенская Н.В. Как писать по-английски научные статьи, рефераты, рецензии. С.-Пб.: Специальная литература, 1995.

Практические задания

1. В книге: Н.В. Ильичёва, А.В. Горелова и Н.Ю. Бочкарева "Аннотирование и реферирование" выполните упражнения на С.8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45.
2. После выполнения упражнений выберите научную статью на английском языке по тематике своей курсовой работы и выполните ее реферат и аннотацию на русском языке.
3. Выберите научную статью на русском языке по тематике своей курсовой работы и выполните ее реферат и аннотацию на английском языке, пользуясь изученными клише.
4. Будьте готовы обсудить достоинства и недостатки рефератов и аннотаций, представленных на обсуждение в группе.

Рекомендуемая литература по переводу текстов НТЛ для дальнейшей самостоятельной подготовки и дополнительных занятий

1. Клименко А.В. Перевод. Ремесло перевода. (Особенности перевода научно-технического текста. Практикум)
<http://1001.vdv.ru/books/t/2.htm#3>
2. Пушпянский А.Л. Введение в практику перевода научной и технической литературы на английский язык. М.: Наука, 1981. 344 с.

РАЗДЕЛ II. ПЕРЕВОД ТЕКСТОВ ГАЗЕТНО-ПУБЛИЦИСТИЧЕСКОГО СТИЛЯ

Семинар 5. Лексические особенности англоязычных газетно-информационных материалов

Вопросы к семинарскому занятию

1. Лексические особенности англоязычных общественно-информационных материалов. Газетные клише.
2. Перевод политических терминов и реалий.
3. Перевод новых слов в газетно-информационном тексте.

Обязательная литература

1. Фёдоров А.В. Основы общей теории перевода (лингвистические проблемы): Для ин-тов и фак-тов иностр. языков. Учеб. пособие – СПб: Филологический факультет СПбГУ; М.: ООО Издательский Дом ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ТРИ, 2002. – С.310-328.

Дополнительная литература

1. Слепович В.С. Курс перевода. Translation Course. Минск: ТетраСистемс, 2002. - С. 12-14, 29-49 (только теория).
2. Паршин А. Теория и практика перевода. Глава 6. <http://teneta.rinet.ru/rus/pe/parshin-and-teoria-i-praktika-perevoda.htm>
3. Клименко А.В. Перевод. Ремесло перевода. (Общественно - политический текст) <http://1001.vdv.ru/books/t/3.htm>

Практические задания

1. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на перевод выделенных слов.
 1. America needs to start **addressing** the very real problems still holding our economy back. (“New York Times”)
 2. South Korea’s President converted **an economic basket case** into an industrial powerhouse (“Time”)
 3. **Secretary of Defense** Donald Rumsfeld spent an hour on television refuting “the questions, allegations and **breathless reports**” [about the treatment of **Al Qaeda** prisoners] (“Washington Post”)
 4. The radical center is an **oxymoron** only if you believe that the left and right still define all the worthwhile ideas and policies. (“New Yorker”)
 5. What we were looking for was that extra level of **commitment** from the employees – in making suggestions, and most of all in being flexible. (“Time”)

6. In order to pull people out of poverty, it is important first to **empower** them with the hope that change is possible (“Newsweek”)
7. The **challenge** facing the **Nentsi** – and the Russian government – is how to exploit the natural wealth of the **Yamal Peninsula** without destroying the cultural wealth of the Nentsi people. (“Time”)
8. [British companies] undertook to phase out the use and sale of wood and wood products that did not come from **well-managed forests** (“International Herald Tribune”)

2. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод выделенных новых слов.

a) ‘The growing practice of entering an **ICE number** has been encouraged by emergency responders as an easy, simple-to-implement tool in rapidly identifying and assisting those needing emergency care.’

(*Grand Forks Herald*, 6th August 2005)

‘West Australians are being urged to store an emergency contact number in their mobile phones to assist authorities in the event of a disaster or accident ... The **“In Case of Emergency” (ICE) number** would allow police and rescue workers to quickly alert family members if someone had been involved in a serious accident.’

(*Melbourne Herald Sun*, 29th July 2005)

**ICE number* noun [C] /aɪs nʌmbə/

In Case of Emergency number: an emergency contact number stored in the address book of a mobile phone

b) ‘I am at a loss to understand the concern over the implementation of **Asbos** ... Why is it wrong for someone who persistently and wilfully behaves to the distress of others to be sent to prison ...?’

(*The Guardian*, 30th December 2004)

‘Kenny MacAskill, the SNP justice spokesman, said **ASBOs** were not the only answer for unruly teenagers. He said: “I can see some circumstances where **ASBOs** may be beneficial but the idea that they would be some sort of magic bullet is absurd. If children’s behaviour is so bad, they should be sent to residential secure units.’

(*Scotland on Sunday*, 27th February 2005)

‘Mr Blair wants **Basbos** for children as young as five – the minimum age for criminal responsibility is 10 – to be part of his upcoming Respect Bill.’

(*The Mirror*, 10th October 2005)

***Asbo** (also **ASBO**) noun [C] British English /æzboʊ/

Anti-social behaviour order: a civil order aiming to protect the community from a named individual who has allegedly caused major disturbance to others through vandalism, drunkenness, etc.

c) 'The abuse of "always-on" technology has led to a nationwide state of **infomania** where UK workers are literally addicted to checking email and text messages during meetings, in the evening and at weekends.' (*999 Today*, 22nd April 2005)

'This rate of decline in intelligence compares unfavourably with the four-point drop in IQ associated with smoking marijuana, according to British researchers, who have labelled the fleeting phenomenon of enhanced stupidity as "**infomania**".' (*China Daily*, 25th April 2005)

***infomania** noun [U] /ɪnfəˈmeɪniə/

a condition of reduced concentration caused by continually responding to electronic communications such as e-mail, text-messaging etc.

d) '**The National Service Framework for Older People** is already engaged on a 10-year plan to end **ageism**, improve health and social care, and encourage us to modify our lifestyle now to make living longer a pleasurable experience. The lag between **healthspan** and lifespan is serious. None of us look forward to chronic illness.' (*The Guardian*, 13th May 2002)

'Jackson replied that "lifespans" were the demographic definition, but "**healthspans**" presented a complicating factor. A big unknown is the functionality of older citizens ...' ('Moral Foundations, the Rule of Law, and the Challenge of Global Aging', *Caux Round Table Global Dialogue*, 9th July 2003)

***healthspan** noun [C] /helθˌspæn/

the period of a person's life during which they are generally healthy and free from serious or chronic illness

e) 'Quick-tempered Americans really lose it when they've been had as consumers. Increasingly, they are taking out their anger on strongly worded Internet **gripe sites**.' (*USA Today*, 7th February 2005)

'Nor does the cyberventing explosion end there. More specific **gripesites** target certain occupations ...' (*starherald.com*, July/August 2004)

***gripesite** also **gripe site** noun [C] /ˈɡraɪp.saɪt/

a website aimed at making consumers more aware of deficient goods and services

f) 'He found that 84 per cent believe it is now more important to teach about environmental issues than it was in the past ... Standish also looked at national curriculum requirements – and textbooks – and concluded that pupils were being “greenwashed” by simplistic and skewed approaches to complex issues.’ (*The Independent*, 6th February 2003)

'Tony Blair was accused of attempting a “greenwash” of the government’s environmental record today, as he launched a white paper on energy provision...’ (*The Guardian*, 24th February 2003)

'Greenwashing is what corporations do when they try to make themselves look more environmentally friendly than they really are ... Arguably, the greenwashers get away with it more often than not. But their deceptions do not go entirely unnoticed.’ (www.alternet.org, 29th August 2002)

***greenwash also green-wash verb [T] /grɪznwɒl/**

to try to convince people that you are doing something which is good for the environment by being involved in small, environmentally-friendly initiatives, especially as a way of hiding your involvement in activities which are damaging to the environment

greenwash noun [C] /grɪznwɒl/

greenwashed adjective /grɪznwɒlt/

greenwashing noun [U] /grɪznwɒlɪŋ/

greenwasher noun [C] /grɪznwɔlə/

3. В пособии Ланчиков В., Чужакин А. Мир перевода – 6. Трудности перевода в примерах. Практическое пособие для студентов III– IV курсов. М.: Р-Валент, 2001. выполните упражнения на С.9-10 (неологизмы и эгологизмы).

4. Переведите следующие тексты, обращая внимание на перевод подчеркнутых политических терминов и реалий.

PM attends reception for 7/7 emergency team

7 November 2005

Tony Blair has hosted a reception in Downing Street to say thank you to emergency service workers who responded to the terrorist bombings in London.

More than fifty people were killed and hundreds injured when four suicide bombers targeted the capital's transport network during the morning rush hour on 7 July.

Those invited to Number Ten included police, paramedics, family liaison officers, health workers, bus drivers, Salvation Army representatives and many others.

Speaking during the reception, the PM said he was 'incredibly proud' of the work carried out on 7/7, and since.

"I had a reminder of its importance at the memorial service for the victims.

"Several (of the survivors) said to me that they would not be alive but for the help, the courage and bravery that you showed to them.

"Tonight is just one way of saying thank you and letting you realise how deeply people appreciate you."

There were 52 victims of the bomb - 32 were UK citizens, the others came from Ireland, Mauritania, Italy, Nigeria, Grenada, Poland, Turkey, Australia, New Zealand, USA, Israel, France, Ghana and Bangladesh.

from <http://www.number-10.gov.uk>

7/7 leader called for more bombs

by Daniel McGrory

The Times November 17, 2005

THE leader of the July 7 bombers called in a taped video message for British Muslims to follow his example and join in suicide attacks.

Until now only brief extracts of Mohammad Sidique Khan's filmed last will and testament have been released, but extremist groups have broadcast all 27 minutes of the video.

Khan, 30, who murdered six commuters when he blew himself up on an Underground train at Edgware Road station, claims it is "not a sin" to wage war on the West.

The complete film is now circulating on militant websites. In his broad Yorkshire accent, Khan says: "Muslims, I strongly advise you to sacrifice this life for the hereafter.

"Jihad is an obligation on every single one of us, men and women."

Khan also threatens moderate Muslim leaders in the UK. He condemns mainstream Muslim scholars for being "content with their Toyotas and semi-detached houses".

from <http://www.timesonline.co.uk>

High pitch, low politics

Mar 23rd 2005

From *The Economist print edition*

Dog-whistle politics can take you only so far

OVER the past few weeks, a new expression has entered the Westminster lexicon: dog-whistle politics. It means putting out a message that, like a high-pitched dog-whistle, is only fully audible to those at whom it is directly aimed. The intention is to make potential supporters sit up and take notice while avoiding offending those to whom the message will not appeal. As with many vivid idioms, its origins are Australian. It seems likely that Lynton Crosby, the

Tories' Australian campaign director, is responsible for importing dog-whistle politics to Britain.

Dog-whistle politics explains why the Conservative leader, Michael Howard, has been making such a big thing out of illegal gypsy and traveller encampments this week and why the Tories are determined to keep up the attack on the government's immigration policies. On March 22nd, Peter Lilley, a former Tory minister, published a pamphlet entitled "Too Much of a Good Thing" attacking government claims about the economic benefits of immigration. Both Mr Howard and Mr Lilley were scrupulous in the language they used. Mr Howard made it clear that gypsies' ethnicity was not an issue. All he cared about was "fair play" and "standing up for the right values". Mr Lilley argued that "some immigration is essential". Only large-scale immigration of the kind the government had allowed was damaging.

5. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский, обращая внимание на перевод выделенных слов и клише.

1. В последние два месяца **контакты** Москвы и НАТО резко **активизировались** («Известия»).
2. Попытавшись **внедрить** в российское общество западную модель демократии, радикал-либералы не посчитались с тем, что она формировалась столетиями в иной социально-культурной среде.
3. Не исключено, что Путин, как это не раз бывало, **сделает неожиданный шаг навстречу** («Московский комсомолец»).
4. Индии **невыгодно** усиление в регионе ее давнего соперника Пакистана («Московские новости»).
5. Перед сообществом наций **стоит неотложная задача** - защитить права человека от глобального зла терроризма.
6. Процесс реформы ООН должен продолжаться на основе **максимально широкого согласия** всех государств-членов.
7. Президент **решительно настроен** на такой этап партнерства, который можно назвать союзническим.
8. В Уральском округе [...] очень интересные **наработки** по контролю за использованием собственности, по борьбе с наркотиками, с коррупцией.
9. В стратегической перспективе **делать ставку на** топливно-сырьевой вариант вхождения России в мировое хозяйство ошибочно.
10. Определенные **подвижки** и сближения между Россией и США по вопросу Договора по ПРО имеются. Об этом заявил сегодня министр обороны России.
11. В межправительственном соглашении между Россией и Украиной **прописан план** выплаты украинского долга российским газовикам.

Рекомендуемые Интернет-ресурсы

- Словарь расшифровки английских сокращений
<http://www.acronymfinder.com>
- <http://www.lingvo.ru/> - словарь Abby Lingvo
- <http://www.multitran.ru/> - словари Мультитран (отраслевые и общие)
- <http://www.macmillandictionary.com/resourcenew.htm> - словарь новых слов английского языка

Рекомендуемые словари

- Трофимова З.С. Словарь новых слов и значений в английском языке. - М.: "Павлин", 1993. - 304 с.
- Родионова З.В., Филатов В.П. Русско-английский словарь общественно-политической лексики: Около 9000 слов/ Под ред. В.П.Филатова. - М.: Русский язык, 1987. - 544 с.
- Англо-русский дипломатический словарь: ок. 50 000 слов и словосочетаний / Под рук. В.С.Шах-Назаровой, Н.О.Волковой и К.В. Журавченко. - М.: Русский язык, 1989. - 856 с.

Семинар 6. Грамматические особенности англоязычных газетно-информационных материалов

Вопросы к семинарскому занятию

1. Грамматические конструкции, характерные для англоязычных газетно-информационных материалов.
2. Особенности перевода заголовков.
3. Стилистическая адаптация при переводе англоязычных газетно-информационных материалов.

Обязательная литература

1. Фёдоров А.В. Основы общей теории перевода (лингвистические проблемы): Для ин-тов и фак-тов иностр. языков. Учеб. пособие – СПб.: Филологический факультет СПбГУ; М.: ООО Издательский Дом ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ТРИ, 2002. – С.310-328.

Дополнительная литература

1. Слепович В.С. Курс перевода. Translation Course. Минск: ТетраСистемс, 2002.- С. 73-78, 85-119 (только теория).
2. Паршин А. Теория и практика перевода. Глава 6.
<http://teneta.rinet.ru/rus/pe/parshin-and-teoria-i-praktika-perevoda.htm>
3. Клименко А.В. Перевод. Ремесло перевода. (Газетные заголовки)
<http://1001.vdv.ru/books/t/3.htm>

Практические задания

1. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на выделенные конструкции и их преобразование при переводе на русский язык.

1. England **considers** Canada as her **granary**, Australia as her **butcher** and New Zealand as her **henhouse**. ("Daily Worker")
2. Before the war Italy, not wanting to have **all her eggs in one basket**, tried alternatively to make friends with all the great powers. ("Daily Worker")
3. The Lebanese crisis ended after all **with the American troops going home**. ("Daily Worker")
4. Dr. Adenauer and his Foreign Minister **are concerned about Bonn being cold-shouldered** by the three West Powers at the forthcoming Foreign Ministers' talks in Paris, which West Germany will attend only in a consultative capacity. ("Daily Worker")
5. **Premier Nkrumah** of Ghana **is expected** to visit India in December. ("Daily Worker")
6. In talks with General de Gaulle in Paris yesterday, **Mr. Dulles is believed to have urged** his closer co-operation with the Western Powers. The installation of missile bases on French soil **was reported to be** the main issue under discussion. ("Daily Worker")
7. To the bulk of these people Britain is a strange land, and there are some who do not speak its language. Many are Maltese of origin, but strangers in Malta, **having spent their whole life in Egypt**. ("The Times")
8. In many ways it **might have been preferable** if, the **split having occurred**, the party had immediately rallied round Mr. Todd and confirmed under his leadership. ("The Times")
9. On the whole, Canada appears to have shown much wisdom in developing its end of the expanding neighbourly relationship with the U.S.; rather than inhibiting Ottawa's world position, the process **has, if anything, increased it**. ("The New York Times")
10. We are not in all truth, big enough or powerful enough to simply **scare the world into adopting** our image of what it ought to be. ("Wall Street Journal")
11. There is danger in the very fact that we **are becoming accustomed** to the idea of bomb. We have **lived with it** for so long that we may be **lulled into a feeling** that there is no harm in living with it for ever. ("The Times")
12. **Other tasks that were then unprecedented** for the workers were fight for safety and sanitation in the mines. ("Daily Worker")
13. **The next five years saw a new mighty upsurge** in the culture of People's China. ("Daily Worker")
14. **This year a considerable increase has been registered** in the field of the crop. ("The Economist")

15. French official sources in Paris have said that it is **not until next year** that the pensioners will receive the increase provided for in the Budget.

2. Найдите и подчеркните грамматические конструкции, характерные для англоязычных газетно-информационных текстов. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Some 340,000 striking lorry-drivers and their mates brought France to a standstill, with demands for more pay and shorter working hours. Lionel Jospin, the Socialist prime minister, urged drivers and employers to negotiate but held back from sending in police to remove most barricades. Neighbouring countries complained.

2. A court in Bonn ruled that a Jewish woman who had been a slave labourer under the Nazis could be compensated for her unpaid work. The German government had said that compensation should be measured by criteria other than hours of unpaid work.

3. A North Korean soldier was shot dead by South Korean forces in the first border clash for year.

4. Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA, formally agreed to abide by democratic means and to repudiate violence, earning a place in all party talks on Northern Ireland's future.

5. The Russian prime-minister visited Hanoi in northern Vietnam as part of Russia's attempts to negotiate settlements with its debtor nations. Vietnam owes Russia Rb 10.5 bn, but the two countries disagree on the dollar exchange rate.

6. On a visit to Beijing the Japanese prime Minister sought to allay Chinese fears about a strengthened security pact with the Unites States.

7. Despite promises that he would tackle corruption in Kenya, President failed to persuade the IMF to resume lending. But the Kenyan shilling, which fell by nearly 20% when the IMF suspended a \$ 220 m. loan last month, steadied.

8. The new president of Nagorno-Karabakh, the disputed territory held by Armenia against the wishes of Azerbaijan, rejects international proposals for returning the area to Azerbaijan's sovereignty while giving its ethnic Armenian population autonomy.

9. Dallas elected the city's first black mayor, with 62 % of the vote.

10. John Deutch was confirmed as the new director of central intelligence with cabinet-level status. His job is to shake up the CIA and restore morale at the same time.

3. В пособии Ланчиков В., Чужакин А. Мир перевода – 6. Трудности перевода в примерах. Практическое пособие для студентов III– IV курсов. М.: Р-Валент, 2001. выполните упражнения на С. 20-21 (распространенные атрибутивные конструкции), С. 39-40 (комплексные синтаксические перестройки).

4. Выполните упражнения на перевод заголовков в пособии Ланчиков В., Чужакин А. Мир перевода – 6. Трудности перевода в примерах. Практическое пособие для студентов III– IV курсов. М.: Р-Валент, 2001. С.13-15 и в пособии Слепович В.С. Курс перевода. Translation Course. Минск: ТетраСистемс, 2002 на С. 79.

5. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на употребление сложных конструкций в переводе.

1. Индонезии грозит дезинтеграция. После того, как в прошлом году в самом большом мусульманском государстве мира разразился беспрецедентный экономический кризис, и уровень жизни упал почти в 4 раза, в стране начали разгораться этнические конфликты. Индонезия оказалась на пороге распада.

2. Протестанты-унионисты провели в Белфасте планируемый марш по католическим кварталам города. Акция обошлась без инцидентов. Тем не менее обстановка в Ольстере остается накаленной.

3. Сокрушительное поражение потерпела правящая Либерально-Демократическая партия Японии на выборах в верхнюю палату парламента, получив, по предварительным данным, менее 50 мест вместо 61.

4. Министр иностранных дел Кубы Р. Гонсалес посетил с официальным визитом Россию по приглашению правительства РФ. О результатах его пребывания сообщил вчера на брифинге официальный представитель МИД РФ. Он подчеркнул, что приезд Р.Гонсалеса стал новым важным шагом на пути дальнейшего укрепления традиционно дружественных российско-кубинских отношений, успешно развивающихся на основе подписанной в Гаване в мае 1996 года Декларации о принципах взаимоотношений между двумя государствами.

5. Два с лишним года тому назад главы государств и правительств стран Европейского Союза решили объявить беспощадную войну наркотикам. Они согласовали конкретные шаги, направленные на выявление и пресечение преступной деятельности контрабандистов. План многосторонних действий предусматривает развитие по двум направлениям: превентивные меры по снижению спроса на наркотики и недопущение отмывания денег, вырученных за них.

Рекомендуемые Интернет-ресурсы

- Словарь расшифровки английских сокращений
<http://www.acronymfinder.com>
- <http://www.lingvo.ru/> - словарь Abby Lingvo
- <http://www.multitrans.ru/> - словари Мультитран (отраслевые и общие)
- <http://www.macmillandictionary.com/resourcenew.htm> - словарь новых слов английского языка

Рекомендуемые словари

- Трофимова З.С. Словарь новых слов и значений в английском языке. - М.: "Павлин", 1993. - 304 с.
- Родионова З.В., Филатов В.П. Русско-английский словарь общественно-политической лексики: Около 9000 слов/ Под ред. В.П.Филатова. - М.: Русский язык, 1987. - 544 с.
- Англо-русский дипломатический словарь: ок. 50 000 слов и словосочетаний / Под рук. В.С.Шах-Назаровой, Н.О.Волковой и К.В. Журавченко. - М.: Русский язык, 1989. - 856 с.

Семинар 7. Перевод "с листа" газетно-информационных текстов

Вопросы к семинарскому занятию

1. Перевод с листа как комбинированный вид перевода.

Литература

1. Чужакин А. Общая теория устного перевода и переводческой скорописи. Курс лекций. (Мир перевода - 7). - М.: Р-Валент, 2002. - С.47-49.

Практические задания

1. Подготовьте устный перевод следующих текстов.

Applications to university will fall as fees rise, minister admits

Matthew Taylor, education correspondent

Monday January 9, 2006

The Guardian

University applications are likely to fall for the first time in eight years after the introduction of increased tuition fees, the government admitted last night.

Speaking ahead of next week's deadline for applications, the higher education minister, Bill Rammell, estimated that the number applying to start university in the autumn would be down by about 2%.

Ministers have repeatedly argued that the £3,000 fee would not put students off and yesterday Mr Rammell insisted a 2% fall represented a "strong performance", given the surge in applications last year.

"This was to be expected, given the very large increase last year of something like 9%," he said. "I am not anticipating a change from that. I most certainly do not believe that we are going to see a major downturn in applications." Many students would be better off under the new system, with more generous grants and bursaries, he said.

But the National Union of Students said ministers had to admit that tuition fees were a deterrent. Julian Nicholds, NUS vice president, education, said: "Education must not become a commodity reserved for those who can afford it. However, that is exactly what will happen if the government won't admit the deterrent effect of top-up fees. We are extremely worried. So should the government be."

Last week careers advisers warned that there would be a drop in applicants from less well off backgrounds after the introduction of higher tuition fees and a survey of further education colleges by the Guardian found growing concern among students about the impact of the new financial arrangements, which tutors said most applicants do not understand.

But Mr Rammell insisted the downturn in applications would be short-lived: "When tuition fees first came in 1998, there was something like a 2.5% reduction in the first year - a marginal decrease - and then the trend continued upwards.

"I'm not into the prediction business but I think it may well be the case that you will see a similar kind of pattern. But thus far a 2% reduction on the back of a 9% increase is not anything other than a strong performance in terms of applications."

Ministers want 50% of those aged 18-30 to go to university by 2010. From this autumn, the vast majority of universities will charge fees of £3,000 a year, more than double the current rate. But unlike now, students will repay their fees only after they start work, and more generous grants will be available. Mr Rammell said: "When you properly explain that to students they are reassured. We have got to ensure that everybody understands the new system." But Mr Nicholds insisted any fall in applications would prove tuition fees were a significant deterrent. "The prospect of top-up fees for courses beginning next autumn will further harm the government's stated aim of widening participation to meet their target of 50%."

Bombs, bullets and helicopter crash kill 17

*Suzanne Goldenberg
Monday January 9, 2006
The Guardian*

The US military suffered one of its deadliest weekends in Iraq after a Black Hawk helicopter crashed in the north-west of the country, killing all 12 personnel aboard, and five marines were killed in the Fallujah area.

The cause of the crash, outside the town of Tal Afar, was not immediately known. It was also unclear if all of the eight passengers and four crew aboard the Black Hawk when it went down near the Syrian border on Saturday night were members of the US military.

Three of the marines were killed by small arms fire in separate attacks. Two other marines died in separate roadside bombing attacks on Saturday.

The surge in violence came as an American woman journalist was kidnapped by gunmen who shot dead her Iraqi translator. The journalist, whose identity has not been disclosed, was on her way to meet a prominent Sunni politician, Adnan al-Dulaimi, on Saturday afternoon when her car was ambushed.

About 40 foreigners are missing or in captivity in Iraq after being seized by insurgents. One of them, a French engineer, held hostage for more than a month, was freed on Saturday after kidnappers bungled an attempt to change their location.

Iraqi police told the Associated Press that the kidnappers panicked when they ran into a joint US-Iraqi roadblock in the Abu Ghraib area in western Baghdad, and pushed Bernard Planche out of their car. Mr Planche, 52, had been working for a non-governmental organization on the repair of a water plant when he was kidnapped outside his home in Baghdad.

Blair puts faith in next generation

<http://digital.guardian.co.uk/observer/2006/01/08/pages/obn2.shtml>

Junior ministers are tipped as rising stars to combat Cameron's youthful Tory image

by Gaby Hinsliff and Andrew Rawnsley

TONY BLAIR passes the torch of New Labour to a younger generation today, anointing two junior cabinet ministers as future leaders of progressive Britain in the first insight into his struggle to secure his legacy.

In a revealing interview with The Observer, the Prime Minister rejected demands for what he called a 'kamikaze strategy' of shifting his party to the left in response to the revived threat from David Cameron's Conservative Party. But he moved decisively to combat fears that Cameron will make his government look old and stale by disclosing that he sees two equally youthful rising Labour stars, David Miliband and Douglas Alexander, as keepers of the Blairite flame.

The move risks provoking his heir-apparent, Gordon Brown, whose friends fear a younger rival could overtake him in the race for Downing Street. But supporters of the Chancellor said last night that it reflected arguments that Labour may do badly at the next election, forcing Brown to cut short his premiership – and leaving the long-term survival of the New Labour project in jeopardy.

Blair also revealed that even pre-school children in nurseries could be targeted under plans to reduce antisocial behaviour – warning that children from 'broken families' were more likely to go astray. And he gave the clearest signal

yet that he will grant a free vote to MPs on smoking in public places, which would almost certainly trigger a total ban on cigarettes in pubs and restaurants.

Relaxed and upbeat after his holiday in Egypt, Blair admitted he could not be sure his party would let him stay in Downing Street as long as he wants, but made clear he believed his legacy was safe with those who would 'reach the top' in the coming years.

'There is a new generation coming up that in the longer term are going to keep progressive politics moving forward – the David Milibands, the Douglas Alexanders, and all those guys. They are not going to be going back to the late Seventies, early Eighties Labour,' he said.

Significantly, he said, it would be 'for the party to decide' if there is an open contest for the leadership after he quits, but still believed the Chancellor would make a 'very good Prime Minister'.

Blair will begin his first week back at work by outlining plans on Tuesday to tackle antisocial behaviour and the erosion of respect in society, with a new duty on police and local councils to act on complaints of low-level disorder like graffiti.

Parenting orders, which require parents of child offenders to take responsibility, will also be expanded, and he said ministers were now studying what to do about the very youngest children, identifiable as future troublemakers.

'Obviously kids who are brought up without many opportunities, and particularly in broken families, I think there is a greater chance they go off the rails,' he said. 'There is a particular problem in Britain, as there is in all modern developed countries, with a small group of what you might call problem families who you can tell at a very early age. It's amazing when you talk to nursery teachers that you can tell even at that age.'

Blair hinted at room for compromise on the schools plan, but dismissed fears expressed by his deputy, John Prescott, that weaker schools would suffer and become ghettos for the poor: 'If we're not careful, we fall into the old heresy of levelling down rather than levelling up.'

Литература для дальнейшей самостоятельной подготовки и дополнительных занятий по переводу "с листа"

1. Виссон Л. Практикум по синхронному переводу с русского языка на английский (с аудиоприложением) - М.: Р-Валент, 2003.
2. Чужакин А. П. Мир перевода-3. Practicum plus. - М.: Р-Валент, 2005.
3. Миньяр-Белоручева А.П. Английский язык. Учебник устного перевода. - М.: Экзамен, 2005.

Литература для дальнейшей самостоятельной подготовки и дополнительных занятий по переводу текстов ГПС

1. Клименко А.В. Перевод. Ремесло перевода. (Общественно - политический текст. Упражнения) <http://1001.vdv.ru/books/t/3.htm#2>
2. Комиссаров В.Н., Коралова А.Л. Практикум по переводу с английского языка на русский: Учеб пособие для ин-тов и фак. иностр. яз. – М.: Высшая школа, 1990. – 127 с. Допущено Государственным комитетом СССР по народному образованию в качестве учебного пособия для студентов институтов и факультетов иностранных языков.
3. Федотова И.Г., Цыганкова Н.Н. Английский язык. Практикум по двустороннему переводу: Учеб. пособие для ин-тов и фак. иностр. яз. – С.: Высшая школа, 1992. – 112 с. Рекомендовано Комитетом по высшей школе Министерства науки, высшей школы и технической политики Российской Федерации для использования в учебном процессе.
4. Мешков О., Лэмберт М. Практикум по переводу с русского языка на английский. – М.: НВИ-ТЕЗАУРУС, 2002. – 116 с.

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1. Климзо Б.Н. Ремесло технического переводчика. - М.: Р-Валент, 2003.
2. Бурак А.Л. Translating Culture: Перевод и межкультурная коммуникация. Этап 1: уровень слова. - М.: Р-Валент, 2002.
3. Коваленко А.Я. Общий курс научно-технического перевода. - Киев: Фирма ИНКОС, 2003.
4. Н.В. Ильичёва, А.В.Горелова и Н.Ю.Бочкарева “Аннотирование и реферирование” Учеб. пособие/ Отв. редактор С.С.Юлаева. - Самара: Изд-во Самарский университет, 2002.
5. Слепович В.С. Курс перевода. - Минск: «ТетраСистемс», 2002.
6. Виссон Л. Синхронный перевод с русского на английский. - М.: Р-Валент, 2001.
7. Виссон Л. Практикум по синхронному переводу с русского языка на английский (с аудиоприложением) - М.: Р-Валент, 2003.
8. Чужакин А. П. Мир перевода-3. Practicum plus. - М.: Р-Валент, 2005.
9. Ланчиков В., Чужакин А. Мир перевода – 6. Трудности перевода в примерах. - М.: Р-Валент, 2001.

Использованные Интернет – ресурсы

1. <http://digital.guardian.co.uk> – “The Guardian”
2. <http://www.timesonline.co.uk> – “The Times”
3. www.bl.uk/collections/patents - Patents, Trademarks & Designs
4. <http://www.utm.edu/research/> - University of Tennessee. Research.

Рекомендуемые Интернет-ресурсы

- <http://www.rambler.ru/dict/enru/> - Новый Большой англо-русский словарь. В 3-х тт. / Под редакцией акад. Ю. Д. Апресяна и проф. Э. М. Медниковой. - М.: Русский язык, 1993-1994.
- <http://www.acronymfinder.com> - словарь расшифровки английских сокращений
- <http://www.englSPACE.com/dl/dictionary/s.html> - англо-русские и толковые словари
- <http://www.primavista.ru/dictionary/index.htm> - словари, переводчики, энциклопедии
- <http://dic.academic.ru/> - словари и энциклопедии онлайн
- <http://www.lingvo.ru/> - словарь Abby Lingvo
- <http://www.sokr.ru/> - словарь сокращений русского языка (может помочь в расшифровке непонятных аббревиатур)
- <http://www.multitran.ru/> - словари Мультитран (отраслевые и общие)
- http://www.ets.ru/pg/r/dict/re_plt.htm - Большой Русско-Англо-Русский политехнический словарь Polyglossum 3.5.2
- http://www.auditorium.ru/aud/p/index.php?a=presdir&c=getForm&r=res_Desc&id_res=2767 - Рябцева Н.К. Научная речь на английском языке = English for scientific purposes: Руководство по научному изложению. Словарь оборотов и сочетаемости общенаучной лексики: Новый словарь-справочник активного типа / РАН. Ин-т языкознания. - М.: Флинта: Наука, 1999. - 598 с.
- <http://art.transinter.ru/> - статьи практикующих переводчиков по проблемам перевода
- <http://uztranslations.net.ru/> - Мультиязыковой портал (переводческие ресурсы)
- <http://www.trworkshop.net/> - "Город переводчиков". Переводческий портал
- <http://www.proz.com/forumsearch> - форум переводчиков
- <http://www.multitran.ru/c/m.exe?a=DisplayForum&HL=2&L1=1&L2=2> - форум переводчиков на Мультитране
- <http://www.accurapid.com/journal/> - Translation Journal. Практические статьи по проблемам перевода
- <http://www.narcom.ru/celi.php> - перевод в современном мире. Национальная ассоциация переводческих компаний.
- <http://www.russian-translators.ru/> - Национальная Лига Переводчиков
- <http://utr.spb.ru/articles/tolmach.htm> - Союз Переводчиков России
- <http://shmel.com/> - Ассоциация переводчиков и педагогов
- http://www.appgermes.ru/html/o_nas.html - Ассоциация профессиональных переводчиков "Гермес"

- <http://econom.mslu.ru/up/mslu/mipk1.html> - факультет переводческого мастерства МГЛУ
- http://belpaese2000.narod.ru/Trad/tra_links.htm - ссылки на материалы по переводу в Сети

Рекомендуемые словари

- Большой англо-русский политехнический словарь © «РУССО», 1997. 200 тыс. статей.
- Большой англо-русский политехнический словарь. В 2-х томах. /Сост. Адамчик М.В. - М.: Изд-во Харвест, 2004.
- Англо-русский словарь по лингвистике и семиотике. Около 9000 терминов. Изд-е 2-е, испр. и доп. / А.Н.Баранов, Д.О. Добровольский, М.Н. Михайлов, П.Б.Паршин, О.И.Романова; Под ред. А.Н.Баранова и Д.О.Добровольского. - М.: Азбуковник, 2001. - 640 с.
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- Трофимова З.С. Словарь новых слов и значений в английском языке. - М.: "Павлин", 1993. - 304 с.
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Вопросы для самоконтроля студентов

1. Жанрово-стилистическая классификация переводов предполагает выделение двух функциональных видов перевода:
 - а) художественного
 - б) реферативного
 - в) устного
 - г) информативного

2. Вид устного технического перевода, включающий устное аннотирование, устное реферирование, выборочный перевод с листа и устный перевод заголовков, выполняемый консультантом-переводчиком или референтом-переводчиком, который может использовать знания заказчика в качестве основного источника специальной информации, - это:
 - а) синхронный перевод
 - б) консультативный перевод
 - в) реферативный перевод
 - г) аннотационный перевод

3. Полный письменный перевод заранее отобранных частей оригинала, составляющих связный текст, - это:
 - а) художественный перевод
 - б) аннотационный перевод
 - в) реферативный перевод
 - г) консультативный перевод

4. Замена специфических средств изложения в оригинале языковыми средствами, отвечающими особенностям данного стиля в ПЯ, называется:
 - а) стилистической адаптацией
 - б) нормой перевода
 - в) эквивалентностью перевода
 - г) качеством перевода

5. Переводческая скоропись возникла в:
 - а) 16 веке
 - б) в 19 веке
 - в) в античности
 - г) в 20 веке

6. В переводческой скорописи не используются:

- а) собственные сокращения
- б) укороченные слова
- в) говорящие символы
- г) стенографическая запись услышанного текста

7. Синхронный перевод появился:

- а) в 19 веке
- б) в 16 веке
- в) в 21 веке
- г) в 20 веке

8. Согласно правилам последовательности перевода многокомпонентных терминов термин *cockpit canopy manual operating handle* на русский язык переводится как:

- а) ручной диван каюты, оперирующий ручкой
- б) рукоятка, оперирующая диваном ручной каюты
- в) рукоятка ручного управления фонарем кабины летчика
- г) рукоятка ручного управления каютой

9. Согласно правилам последовательности перевода многокомпонентных терминов термин *control-surface cable adjustment access* на русский язык переводится как:

- а) доступ приспособления кабеля к контрольной поверхности
- б) люк приспособления кабеля к контрольной поверхности
- в) контрольно-поверхностное кабельное регулирование люка
- г) люк для регулировки тросами руля управления

10. Газетный заголовок *British Railways Hit by National Strike* переводится на русский язык как:

- а) По британским железным дорогам бьют прицельно
- б) Британские железнодорожные вокзалы и национальная забастовка
- в) Хиты британских железных дорог и национальная забастовка
- г) Общенациональная забастовка британских железнодорожников

11. Газетный заголовок *A Train Driver Dies after Locomotive Collide* переводится на русский язык как:

- а) Железнодорожный водитель погибает после столкновения сумасшедших
- б) Гибель машиниста в результате столкновения поездов
- в) Поезд гибнет после столкновения
- г) Железнодорожный водитель погибает после столкновения Локоса

12. "Ложный друг переводчика" *Dutch* переводится на русский язык как:

- а) голландский
- б) датский
- в) немецкий
- г) французский

13. "Ложный друг переводчика" *fabric* переводится на русский язык как:

- а) фабрика
- б) фабриковать
- в) сфабрикованный
- г) ткань

14. Предложение *It being very dry, forest fires were common* лучше перевести как:

- а) Это было очень сухо, лесные пожары были общими.
- б) Так как было очень сухо, часто возникали лесные пожары.
- в) Так как было очень сухо, лесные пожары были общими.
- г) Было очень сухо, лесные пожары были обычными.

15. Предложение *It was Lomonosov that founded Moscow University* лучше перевести как:

- а) Это был Ломоносов, что основал Московский университет.
- б) Это был Ломоносов, который основал Московский университет.
- в) Именно Ломоносов основал Московский университет.
- г) Это был Московский университет, основанный Ломоносовым.

16. Текст *A two-colour workbook with exercises designed to accompany the new Macmillan English Dictionary, suitable for both self-study and classroom use. For advanced learners* является:

- а) информативным рефератом
- б) справочной аннотацией
- в) обзорной аннотацией
- г) рекомендательной аннотацией

17. Предложение *Recent years saw a rapid development of small businesses* лучше перевести как:

- а) Недавние годы видели быстрое развитие маленьких дел.
- б) Недавние годы видели быстрое развитие маленьких предприятий.
- в) В последние годы быстро развиваются малые предприятия.
- г) В последние годы я видел, как развивались малые предприятия.

18. Название учебного заведения Cherry Hill High School лучше перевести как:

- а) Черри Хилл Хай Скул
- б) школа высшей ступени Черри Хилл
- в) школа высшей ступени Вишневого Холма
- г) школа Черри Хилл Хай

19. Предложение *Annual exports of crude oil amount to about 100 million tons* лучше перевести как:

- а) Ежегодный экспорт сырой нефти составляет около 100 миллионов тонн
- б) Ежегодно страна экспортирует около 100 миллионов тонн сырой нефти
- в) Ежегодный экспорт грубой нефти составляет около 100 миллионов тонн
- г) Годовые экспорты нефти-сырца достигают до около 100 миллионов тонн.

20. Сокращение *t*:

- а) однозначно, обозначает 1000 кг
- б) многозначно, обозначает короткую и длинную тонны
- в) многозначно, обозначает меры веса и объема (например, фрахтовая тонна, регистрационная тонна)
- г) многозначно, обозначает меры веса, объема, имеет прочие значения, например, водоизмещение

21. Предложение *I cannot help thinking of him* лучше перевести как:

- а) Я не могу помочь мыслям о нем.
- б) Я не могу не думать о нем.
- в) Я не могу думать о нем.
- г) Я не могу помочь ему.

22. Запись *Jpn*

m?

100 mln \$ >

nxt yr расшифровывается как:

- а) Япония может выделить еще 100 млн долларов в следующем году.
- б) Япония уже выделила 100 млн долларов
- в) Япония могла бы выделить еще 100 млн долларов в следующем году
- г) Япония могла бы выделить еще 100 млн долларов в следующем году, но этот вопрос еще окончательно не решен

23. Переводчик перевел *whistle-dog politics* как *выступления, нацеленные на готовую воспринять их целевую аудиторию*. Переводчик применил:

- а) кальку; б) транслитерацию; в) конкретизацию; г) описательный перевод

24. В предложении *Time and again Russia-sponsored disarmament proposals have been killed* главным словом распространенного атрибутивного словосочетания является:

- а) Disarmament
- б) again
- в) proposals
- г) Russia-sponsored

25. В предложении *With so many labour endorsed and negro-supported so-called liberal Democrats the People's Movement will expect the enactment of the program on which they were elected* главным словом распространенного атрибутивного словосочетания является:

- а) movement
- б) liberal
- в) labour
- г) Democrats

Ключи к вопросам для самоконтроля

1. а, г.	10.г	19.б
2. б	11.б	20.г
3. в	12.а	21.б
4. а	13.г	22.г
5. г	14.б	23.г
6. г	15.в	24.в
7. г	16.г	25.г
8. в	17.в	
9. г	18.б	

Дополнительные тексты для самостоятельной работы студентов
(образцы)

I. Translate from English into Russian in writing:

The economic theory of supply and demand holds that in a **competitive, or free, market** the interaction between the **demand for and the supply of goods and services** determines the prices charged for the goods and services. The terms supply and demand - and their influence in **setting prices** - are traceable to Greek philosophy and ethics, but their place in economics dates from the 18th century.

The economic system that Smith described was envisioned as the product of two powerful influences - man's self-love and man's "propensity to truck, barter, and exchange one thing for another." Would-be buyers and sellers were seen to interact in markets in which the "**higgling and bargaining**" that goes on causes prices to adjust to levels that "clear" the market as though by "an invisible hand." The analogy with Isaac Newton's "**equal weight of forces**" and specifically the **principle of equilibrium** elaborated in his third **law of motion** also underlies the concept of the socially beneficent role of economic freedom - the idea of markets free of government regulation facilitating growth, prosperity, and increased social good. Smith's broadside against the mercantilist tradition of **state control over economic life** is thus a great proclamation in favor of *laissez-faire*. (1066)

II. Translate from English into Russian in writing:

Personal Computer

A personal computer is a computer that is based on a microprocessor, a small semiconductor chip that performs the operations of a CPU. The general class of microcomputers comprises computers based on microprocessors.

Personal computers are single-user machines, whereas larger computers generally have multiple users. The first generation of personal computers were distinguishable from microcomputers and mainframe computers by a small memory capacity.

A computer system consists of three parts: the central processing unit (CPU), input-output devices and memory. The most common input-output devices are keyboards and cathode-ray tube (CRT) displays, which can provide both graphic and text modes. Other input-output devices include modems, for interacting over

the telephone; the mouse, joystick, and light pen, for making tactile input; and printers, for producing hard, or permanent, output.

Primary memory refers to memory that is directly accessible by the CPU. Secondary memory refers to external memory required for storing data that will not fit into the computer's primary memory. Secondary-memory media typically used in PCs include one or more magnetic floppy disks and internally mounted hard disks. (1055)

III. Translate from English into Russian in writing:

Iraq: From Gunboat Diplomacy To Gunpoint Democracy

By Congressman Jesse L. Jackson, Jr.

"Exporting democracy" is as American as apple pie. President George W. Bush feels divinely "called" to convert other countries' governments from oppressive regimes to democratically free governments. He is freeing Iraq through "gunboat diplomacy," then proposes to govern it with gunpoint democracy. But what kind of democracy is Bush proposing to export?

After World War II, America maintained and increased its military strength fearing communism. President Reagan epitomized this fear. He called the Soviet Union "an evil empire...behind all the trouble spots in the world." Reagan's world was a chess board where moves and countermoves with the Soviet Union in Africa, South and Central America, the Caribbean, and elsewhere constituted his foreign policy.

This Reagan doctrine - a vastly expanded version of Theodore Roosevelt's gunboat diplomacy - constituted a commitment to intervene against any government or frustrate any movement Reagan disapproved of. Inevitably, the Reagan doctrine led to contempt for international law. For example, Mr. Reagan withdrew the U.S. from the World Court after we unilaterally mined the harbors of Nicaragua - spurning world opinion and our allies' objections. The Reagan administration was shrouded in secrecy and deception to minimize resistance from the American people or constraints from Congress. Bush's government and foreign policy are modeled after Reagan's. (1277)

IV. Translate from English into Russian in writing:

U.S., N. Korea, China meet in nuclear talks

Push is on to resume six-nation discussions

Associated Press

Nov. 28, 2006

BELING - The top American, North Korean and Chinese nuclear negotiators met for a second day Wednesday, a U.S. Embassy spokeswoman said, amid a diplomatic push to resume six-nation talks on Pyongyang's atomic weapons program.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Christopher Hill met with North Korean Vice Foreign Minister Kim Kye Gwan and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Wu Dawai at the Diaoyutai state guesthouse for a second round of talks, said Susan Stevenson, spokeswoman for the U.S. Embassy in Beijing.

She did not have details of the discussions or whether Hill met with Wu and Kim together or separately. The three met on Tuesday.

U.S. State Department spokesman Sean McCormack said in Washington that the main goal of the current meetings was to "make sure that everybody, at least, has a good, solid understanding of what might happen" when six-nation talks aimed at persuading the North to abandon its nuclear weapons reconvene.

"What Chris did today (Tuesday) was to start to provide information on how we might be able to define what is an effective round of the six-party talks that produces concrete results," he said.

According to South Korea's Yonhap news agency, Hill on Tuesday "stressed that the North needs to report all of its nuclear programs before seeking economic incentives."

On his part, Kim insisted that Washington lift its financial sanctions on Pyongyang and "take steps to help normalize relations between the two enemies," Yonhap said.

North Korea agreed in September 2005 to abandon its nuclear program in exchange for security guarantees and aid. But Washington imposed the financial sanctions against a Macau-based bank on suspicions it was laundering counterfeit money for the North Koreans. Angered by the move, Pyongyang withdrew from the talks two months later. (1512 знаков)

'Depends on the United States'

Kim said before Tuesday's meetings got started that the timing of the next round of six-party talks on his country's nuclear program "depends on the United States."

“There are too many outstanding issues” and both parties should narrow their differences, Kim told reporters.

Officials have yet to determine an exact date for the next round of negotiations. The China-hosted talks involve the United States, North Korea, Japan, South Korea and Russia, which has not sent an envoy to Beijing.

“We hope all sides can grasp this opportunity and take a flexible, pragmatic and constructive approach in order to realize the early resumption of six-party talks,” Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Jiang Yu said at a regular briefing.

Kim’s trip to Beijing — a rare overseas visit — and the presence of other negotiators added to prospects of compromises to give new life to the talks.

An unannounced meeting between Hill and Kim last month in Beijing led to Pyongyang agreeing to return to the arms negotiations amid heightened tensions after its first nuclear test on Oct. 9.

Hill told reporters when he arrived Monday that the U.S. anticipated that the talks would “get going at some point very soon.”

Hill has also met with South Korea’s nuclear envoy, Chun Yung-woo, and Japan’s representative Kenichiro Sasae. (1123 знака)

U.N. council extends Iraqi troop mandate

Resolution prolongs role for multinational force of 160,000

Associated Press

Nov. 28, 2006

UNITED NATIONS - The U.N. Security Council voted unanimously Tuesday to extend the mandate of the 160,000-member multinational force in Iraq.

The council acted quickly in response to a request from Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki who said a top government priority is to assume full responsibility for security and stability in the country but it needs more time.

The resolution, drafted by the United States, extends the mandate of the multinational force for one year starting on Dec. 31 and authorizes a review at the request of the Iraqi government or by June 15.

The resolution contains the same provision as past resolutions — a commitment that the council “will terminate this mandate earlier if requested by the government of Iraq.”

Al-Maliki’s request for the one-year extension with a termination clause came as the Bush administration stepped up diplomatic efforts to stabilize the country. (762 знака)

Методические рекомендации студенту для работы с курсом ПКП

Проработку лекционного занятия рекомендуется проводить дважды - после прослушивания лекции и при подготовке к семинару по данной теме. Это позволит связать воедино полученные теоретические знания и практические навыки и составить цельную картину.

Не следует стремиться к механическому запоминанию материала в отрыве от его практического применения. В практическом курсе перевода чрезвычайно важно упражняться в соответствующих видах деятельности. Не отчаивайтесь, если с первой попытки вам не удалось найти оптимальный вариант перевода. Помните, что при письменном переводе переводчик обязательно должен редактировать первый вариант перевода с учетом требований сохранения всех элементов смысла, надлежащего языкового оформления текста той или иной жанрово-стилистической разновидности в соответствии с нормами переводящего языка для данных видов текста.

Если вам с трудом дается устный перевод, это значит, что вы либо имеете недостаточно развитые навыки аудирования, либо объем вашей переводческой оперативной памяти пока ограничен. Это не приговор, а подсказка, какие именно навыки следует развивать дополнительно, упорной самостоятельной работой. Помните, что переводчиками не рождаются, а становятся. Все в ваших силах.

Старайтесь активно участвовать в семинарах. Это нужно в первую очередь вам, поскольку в дальнейшей профессиональной деятельности вам обязательно пригодятся полученные в рамках курса знания и навыки.

Не ленитесь пользоваться словарями, особенно отраслевыми. Помните, что слово, на первый взгляд кажущееся знакомым и однозначным, может иметь другие значения в профессиональном словоупотреблении.

Не полагайтесь на программы автоматического перевода при подготовке к занятиям – это вспомогательный инструмент переводчика, весьма далекий от совершенства. Помните, что текст, переведенный с помощью программы-переводчика, обязательно необходимо вычитывать и редактировать, причем объем работы при редактировании может быть настолько велик, что обычный “человеческий” перевод может занять у вас даже меньше времени.

Следует сообщать своему преподавателю о всех затруднениях, возникающих у вас при самостоятельном изучении материала, не оставляйте ни один вопрос не понятым и непроработанным. Руководствуясь указаниями и объяснениями преподавателя, проработайте еще раз непонятый вами материал. Все предложения, в которых были обнаружены неточности перевода, перепишите начисто в исправленном виде. Только после того, как будут выполнены все указания преподавателя и исправлены все ошибки, можно приступить к изучению материала очередного семинарского задания и его выполнению.

Подготовка к зачету и экзамену

В процессе подготовки к зачету и экзамену рекомендуется: а) повторно прочитать и перевести наиболее трудные тексты из предлагавшихся вам; б) просмотреть материал проверенных контрольных работ; в) проделать выборочно отдельные упражнения из дополнительных учебных пособий с ключами для самопроверки; д) повторить теоретический материал, выносимый на экзамен.

Требования на зачете

Зачет. К зачету допускаются студенты, выполнившие контрольные работы за каждый семестр и сдавшие тексты в объеме, предусмотренном программой, т.е. тексты учебных пособий по английскому языку по специальности и общественно-политические тексты.

Для получения зачета студент должен уметь:

Перевести со словарем незнакомый научно-технический, газетно-информационный или художественный текст с английского языка на русский.

Норма перевода – 1800 знаков в час письменно. Объем текста, предлагаемого к переводу на зачете – 700 знаков.

Форма проверки понимания – перевод на русский язык в письменном виде.

Время подготовки – 20 минут.

Пример зачетной карточки

Our American democracy cannot live up to its promise that "all men (and women) are created equal" under the law.

In Iraq - by ignoring the UN, international law, collective security and world opinion - the President is trying to impose a U.S.-led outside-in and top-down "democracy" that matches his top-down and trickle-down market economics. But our democracy, even in its infancy, was brought about through a bottom-up American revolution of values which led to a Declaration of Independence, a revolutionary war, and ultimately a Constitution. It didn't come through gunpoint democracy!

Unlike Lincoln, President Bush is trying to build a more perfect world before he builds a more perfect Union. But, like Lincoln, we should be trying to complete "the great task remaining before us" in our own democracy, even as we seek - alongside others - to build a more perfect, humane and truly democratic world.
(760 знаков)

Требования на экзамене

Экзамен. На экзамене по практическому курсу перевода проверяются следующие знания и умения:

- изложить требуемый согласно билету теоретический материал из курса;
- письменно перевести фрагмент текста той или иной функциональной разновидности с английского языка на русский с использованием соответствующих словарей. Объем текста – ок. 1000 знаков.
- перевести с листа текст газетно-информационного характера с английского на русский язык устно. Объем текста - ок. 1000 знаков.

Время подготовки – 45 минут.

Образец экзаменационного билета по ПКП

Билет № 1.

По дисциплине *ДС. 05 ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ПЕРЕВОДА*
Специальность *031001 (021700) Филология специализация (021703)*
Зарубежная филология (английский язык и литература)
Семестр 7
Форма обучения *очная*

1. Лексические особенности англоязычных научных текстов (лексическая стратификация научного текста, перевод общенаучной лексики). Стилистическая адаптация в ПЯ на лексическом уровне.
2. Переведите текст с английского на русский язык с использованием словаря.

Both Charlotte Brontë and Lewis Carroll infuse their work with elements of the fantastic: a fact evident in both *Jane Eyre* and *Alice in Wonderland*. However, a common use of the fantastic does not mean these authors strive for identical imaginative effects. From the moment Alice falls down the hole into *Wonderland*, many realistic constraints do not apply to her, not even the law of gravity. Unlike Humpty Dumpty, a great fall brings her no harm; in fact she has sufficient time to observe her surroundings while she tumbles. To represent the discombobulating nature of the way children experience life, Carroll creates an

entire world in which reality appears slippery. Children move in and out of fairy tales. Indeed, they move in and out of their own skins, in a way that simply cannot be explained. In part, Carroll uses the fantastic in *Alice in Wonderland* to highlight the absurdity that underlies many supposedly rational adult behaviors. Brontë incorporates fantastic elements into a more realistic narrative structure by weaving in references to fairy tales, prophetic dreams, mythic imagery and extraordinary plot twists. In part, she uses the fantastic to inform the reader of concealed emotional subtexts in the novel. (1033)

Mary Schwingen

<http://www.scholars.nus.edu.sg/victorian/authors/bronte/cbronte/73realcb.html>

3. **Переведите с листа текст газетно-информационного характера с английского на русский язык устно (без использования словаря).**

CIA flights reports 'credible'

Tuesday December 13, 2005 (The Guardian)

An investigator looking into claims of secret CIA prisons in Europe today said that people were apparently abducted and transferred between countries illegally.

Swiss senator Dick Marty told a news conference that he believed the United States was no longer holding prisoners clandestinely in Europe. He believes they were moved to North Africa in early November, when reports about the secret detention centres appeared in the *Washington Post*.

In a written report, Sen Marty said that information gathered so far "reinforced the credibility of the allegations concerning the transfer and temporary detention of individuals, without any judicial involvement, in European countries".

"Legal proceedings in progress in certain countries seemed to indicate that individuals had been abducted and transferred to other countries without respect for any legal standards," he added in his findings presented in Paris to a committee of the Council of Europe, the continent's human rights watchdog.

Sen Marty is investigating claims that the CIA transferred prisoners through European airports to secret detention centres, actions that would breach the continent's human rights principles. (1056)

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